The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Riel has been in Quebec for several days.

—The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences commenced in Washington yesterday.

—The expenditures of the Mexican Government for the present year are estimated at $23,000,000.

—The Congressional Committee on Ways and Means are in favor of abolishing the moiety system in the customs laws.

—There was a very severe snow storm in Quebec, Canada, on Tuesday, the drifts being equal to any in mid-winter.

—A. H. Bailey, County Judge of Oneida county, New York, died last Monday night. He served two terms in Congress.

—Jersey City and Hoboken flats were deeply overflowed yesterday. The occupants of houses were driven to the upper floors.

—The Berlin journals say it is probable that Herr Kanhold will be appointed the successor of Consul General Rossing at New York.

—In consequence of the inadequate salary, Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, has resigned, and will retire from the office on the 1st of May.

—The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to defer action on the House free banking bill until it shall be known whether or not the President will approve the Senate finance bill before him.

—Julius P. Mason, a broker, formerly of Boston, but recently doing business in New York, cut his throat in Boston on Monday. He was thirty-two years of age. Recent unfortunate investments affected his mind.

—The case of Dr. Paul Schoppe came up in the Circuit Court in Chicago on Tuesday on an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. After hearing the arguments on both sides the Court took the case under advisement.

—An order of arrest has been granted by Judge Donahue, in the Supreme Court of New York, against Captain Lemarie, late of the steamship Europe, on a suit for libel brought by Captain Thomas, of the steamship Greece.

—Old man Bender, now in jail in Salt Lake City, has been identified through photographs of him sent to Kansas, and will be taken there. The young man arrested as his son has been released, proving to be a deserter from the army.

—Advices from St. Thomas to the 16th inst. state that a report had reached there that the authorities of San Domingo had removed the flag of the Samana Bay Company and resumed possession of the bay and surrounding territory.

—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has decided to postpone action on the subject of the Centennial until the House shall have acted on the three million dollars bill as reported by Mr. Kelley, and made the special order for May 5th.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives notice that unless parties liable to the payment of a special tax (license) under the internal revenue laws make their return on form 11 before the 31st of May, they will be liable to a penalty of fifty per cent.

—Samuel W. Hildreth, who killed Oliver A. Doland, a fellow inmate in the Westford (Mass.) poor house, last December, has pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Doland was seventy-two years old and Hildreth is over 70, and too badly paralyzed to walk.

—Jacmel dates of the 9th say: "The Presidential election in Hayti takes place on the 15th inst. Gen. Dominquez is raising an army with which to take possession of the Presidency by force should he fail of election. It is reported that the north is solid against him. Troops are concentrating at Cape Haytien."

—A large and influential meeting was held in Montreal, Canada, last Monday night with reference to the jury system and law of libel. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the present jury system. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament to amend the law increasing the qualifications of jurymen, and to make a law for libel the same as in England.

—On Sunday night last James Murphy, aged 75, his son John, aged 45, and a grandson, aged 6, in returning to their home on Silver Creek, Iowa, were caught in a prevailing snow storm, and all three perished. John and his son were found under a wagon, where they had evidently sought protection. The body of Jas. Murphy was found about a quarter of a mile from his companions.

—The Secretary of War sent to the House of Representatives, on Monday, a communication enclosing a letter from the President of the Argentine Republic, requesting that four or six young men of that country, graduates of its military school, may be permitted to enter the Military Academy at West Point at the expense of the Argentine Government. The papers were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

—On Friday three men in a boat from the ship Zimi, outside of the bar at South West Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, started for the telegraph station. A sudden squall came on and they were blown to the westward. The first officer of the Zimi, seeing their helpless condition, immediately dispatched the captain's gig, with six men to rescue them. Both boats were blown to sea and have not been heard from since.

—At the first meeting of the creditors of the Atlantic Delaine Co., at Providence, on Monday morning, it was voted to place the property in the hands of a trustee, to act under the inspection and direction of a committee of creditors, as provided in the 43d section of the bill. Robert H. [illegible] the bankrupt Northam was nominated for trustee, and James Y. Smith, Royal C Taft and Geo. C. Nightingale were selected as a committee of creditors, subject to confirmation by the court. The amount of claims presented was $2,100,000.

—The House Committees on Appropriations and Commerce held a joint meeting on Monday on the subject of the proposed continuance of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China, at an additional subsidy of five hundred thousand dollars per annum. It was agreed that each committee appoint a sub-committee of three, who in connection with a sub-committee on Postal Affairs, will consider the subject and report to their respective committees what action should be taken. The Secretary of the Navy will also be invited to express his views.

THE RIVERS.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—The river has declined six inches in the past twenty four hours; forty-eight feet on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Phillips, Smithland. Departed—Little Condor, Kanawha river; Burksville and Tom Reese, Upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, April 21.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, St. Louis, noon; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Bee Franklin, Cincinnati; City of Chester, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 2; Franklin, Memphis, 4; Quincy, New Orleans, 5. River risen 7 inches. Cloudy; Mercury 60.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lady Lee, Illinois river; Eckert, Cairo; Kyle, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Peterl, Peoria; Minneapolis, Dubuque; Savannah, Lower Rapids. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Jasper, Cincinnati; Rock Island, Reed's Landing; Florence, Illinois river. River rising fast. All the upper streams are swelling. Cloudy and warm.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—River rising, with 17 feet in canal, and 15 feet in chute on Falls. Weather clear. Business active. Boats Up—Kittie Hegler, to Cincinnati; J. D. Parker, to Cincinnati; Ashland, to Cincinnati; Allegheny Bells and barges, to Wheeling; Iron Mountain and barges, to Pittsburgh. Boats Due—Messenger, to Nashville; Esperanza, to Cincinnati. The Houston leaves for New Orleans to-morrow. The Robert Mitchell goes on Saturday. The Camelia, from Cincinnati to Nashville, sunk in forty feet of water at Raleigh last night. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost. She was ten years old, owned here by Captain Cram and D. Harper, and valued at $3,000. There was no insurance on the boat, and only a partial insurance on the cargo.

The Steamer Camelia Sunk.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 21.—The Camelia was perforated by a floating log which caught between her and the bank at Raleigh at six o'clock last night, and immediately went to pieces and sunk in forty feet of water. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost. The officers and crew arrived here by the Red Cloud, entered a protest and proceeded to Louisville on the Arlington. The cargo was valued at $60,000; insured in Cincinnati and Louisville. The boat was uninsured, and owned by Captain Leo Crane and William Varble. She was valued at $30,000. The officers and crew lost most of their effects.

Destructive Fire in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., April 21.—A fire broke out at nine o'clock this evening in the upper story of the main building of the extensive flouring mills known as Columbia Mills, and owned by Harvill, Crenshaw & Co. It destroyed the principal buildings, three in number, including an immense amount of machinery, much of it new, and a large quantity of grain and flour. The total loss is estimated at $800,000.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

A Batch of Bills Passed Finally—Discussing the Bill for Taxing Corporations—Both Houses hard at Work—The Work of the Pardon Board.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 21, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Passed Finally.

The Senate was engaged in passing bills finally this morning. Among them were the following.

An act relative to the transfer of loans of the Commonwealth and the City of Philadelphia.

An act amending the fish and game laws.

An act granting the acquisition of certain lands of the United States for erecting light houses thereon.

An act requiring all reports heretofore made to the Auditor General, to be made to the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

An act making an appropriation to the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

An act to prevent the defilement of the water in ponds, streams, &c., that were used for the production of ice.

To provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

For the protection of mendicant and vagrant children.

The appropriation for the Western Penitentiary.

Establishing separate Orphans' Courts in counties having more than 150,000 inhabitants, and to provide for the election of judges.

The Corporation Tax.

The afternoon session of the Senate was principally occupied with a discussion on the bill to provide for the taxation of corporations. There was quite an earnest discussion on this matter, and the Senate manifested a very decided desire to dispose of the business without further delay.

Senator RUTAN took the lead in advocacy of the bill. He said it had been very carefully prepared by the Attorney General, and he disagreed with all the points in the case. It was also satisfactory, generally, to leading corporations upon which the great burden of the tax would fall. The matter must not be delayed longer. The new Constitution had wiped out $1,410,000 of the State's revenues received last year from corporations, and this deficiency must be made up. It could be made up either on real estate or on the corporations. If the Senators were prepared to put the tax on real estate, they could reject this bill. If they were not prepared to make real estate shoulder the burden, then they must accept the bill. The issue was plainly before them and a decision must be made at once.

Senator WALLACE dropped in here with an amendment, exempting bituminous coal companies from the provisions of the bill.

This was opposed on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and that its adoption would render the whole bill inoperative because unconstitutional. The new constitution provides that the taxes on corporations shall be uniform, otherwise the tax cannot be collected.

This view of the amendment was not denied, and under such a construction it was defeated by a vote of 24 to 5.

HOUSE.

The House this morning resumed consideration of bills on the third reading, and passed finally the following:

An act exempting from taxation public property used for public purposes; places of public worship; places of burial not held for profit.

An act authorizing cities and boroughs to purchase the corporate rights of gas, water, and fire companies.

An act to prevent corrupt attempts to influence public officers.

"Militia Supplement" Killed.

A further supplement to the militia act was called up and killed.

The act defining the liability of stockholders in banking institutions was postponed.

Taxing for Roads.

The act levying taxes for State roads in boroughs and townships was passed finally.

The act regulating the inspection of salted fish was passed finally.

Titles to Real Estate.

The act perfecting titles to real estate under sales made by executors was called up, and occupied the entire afternoon session.

ARCTIC.

The Pardon Board.

Since the organization of the Pardon Board, eighty-three applications for clemency have been heard. Of this number about one-fourth have been granted.

Among those which have just been granted are the following of interest in Western Pennsylvania:

John Kissner, of Washington county, sentenced to prison for six months for assaulting a young man during a disturbance. Kissner had served three months for the offense, and his pardon was recommended by Judge Acheson.

James D. Lewis, of Crawford county, sentenced on January 10, 1871, for four years and ten months, for forging a check for forty dollars. The pardon was granted on the ground that Lewis, who is a young lawyer, had served over three years, gave abundant evidence of reform, had a mother whose life was jeopardized by his imprisonment, and because he was recommended for executive clemency by the prosecutor in the case.

The death-warrant of Ambrose E. Lynch of Pittsburgh, has not been signed, as his case goes before the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The case of Udderzook of Chester, also goes before the Supreme Court.

A Touching Case.

The death warrant of Frederick Helderblut, who committed a horrible murder in Philadelphia recently, to which he confessed, has been stayed to enable the convict's mother, who lives in Germany, to see her son before he expiates his crimes on the gallows. Money has been raised to pay her transportation.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1874.

SENATE.

Relief for Sufferers by Inundation.

Mr. WOODLEIGH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow in the Mississippi river, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment providing that the provisions of the act shall expire on the 1st of September, 1874. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, the question being on agreeing to the amendments of the House as amended by the Senate.

After considerable discussion, Mr. CONKLING moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of the Finance Committee to the House bill were agreed to several days ago, and said these amendments were concurred in early after the meeting of the Senate and before a number of the Senators were in their seats.

The vote was reconsidered, and the question then recurred upon the amendment of the Finance Committee to strike out the amendment in the House bill that the canal should not be taken possession of for any money paid till the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the same, together with the right to tax property, and it was adopted by yeas 40, nays 4.

The bill now goes back to the House for the concurrence of that body.

The Louisiana Bill.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Louisiana bill, upon which Mr. Stockton was entitled to the floor.

Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he gave notice a few days ago that he would call up the Civil Rights bill to-day. He now gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the pending bill should be disposed of.

Thanks to Sailors.

Mr. CAMERON reported favorably on the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Captain Benjamin F. Gleadell and the officers and crew of the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line, for rescuing the officers and crew of the brigantine Scotland, of Portland, Maine, in mid-ocean. Passed.

Army Promotion.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to authorize promotion in the Inspector General's Department of the army. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Stockton yielded for an executive session, and the Senate soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills, Resolutions, etc.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill directing the temporary suspension of the Legislature of the District of Columbia. Referred.

The Committee on Indian affairs reported a bill extending for one year from the passage of this act the time for completing entries of Osage Indian lands in Kansas. Passed.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, submitted a long written report on the bill to charter a double track freight railway company from tide water on the Atlantic to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, offered a resolution for the printing of the testimony taken before that committee and the Committee on Appropriations on the question of additional mail service to China and Japan. Adopted.

Mr. MORET, from the Committee on Mississippi Levees, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation, and he proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

After discussion, in which Mr. Millard, of Texas, opposed the bill for proposing to tax the whole people for the advantage of the owners of these alluvial lands, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of sufferers by the inundation by the lower Mississippi was concurred in.

Appropriations.

The House, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

About an hour and a half was spent in discussing the question of the pay of gaugers under the internal revenue laws. The bill contained a proviso that the maximum pay shall be five dollars per day.

Mr. BANNING moved to strike out this proviso, and on this the discussion proceeded, the most notable things said being an assertion by Mr. Foster that while the members were very ready to practice economy against clerks in the departments, they were not so ready to do it against the officeholders in their respective districts, and a statement of Mr. Sypher that the influence of Cincinnati distillers was exercised periodically for the purpose of closing up New Orleans distilleries so as to get control of the whisky market.

Finally the motion to strike out was lost, but a motion to substitute seven dollars for five dollars a day, made by Mr. Ward, was carried.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dunnell to substitute for an item of $200,000 for postage stamps for the Treasury Department that a deficiency $5,000 for the cost of furnishing official postage stamps was ruled out of order by the chairman, on the ground that the amendment conflicted with the law abolishing the franking privilege, and an appeal having been taken, the decision was sustained—110 to 38.

At this point, and after having got through only one page of the bill, the committee rose. The slow rate of progress made on the bill thus far has been chiefly owing to the difficulty of getting a quorum to vote on any proposition. Much time has been wasted in this way and in the resulting necessity of having the roll called. The bill contains seventy printed pages, and although it was reported over two months ago, and has been under consideration four or five weeks, only the twenty-second page has been reached.

The House, at a quarter past five o'clock, adjourned, the last roll call having shown that there was no quorum present.

BEAVER.

"Saint's Rest" in a State of Unrest and Disquiet—The People Groan for Gas—Preliminary Steps Toward the Formation of a Company—Col. Quay to Rebuild—The "Argus and Radical"—Beaver's Water Privileges.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, April 21, 1874.

Longing for Gas.

"Saint's Rest" is in a harrowing state of unrest and disquiet. It really seems as if there were nothing that will satisfy the insatiate longings of that town. The people thereof do not seem to take into account that they have the county's capitol buildings; that they had a real live fire but a short time ago, nor does the fact that a new "organ" for the dissemination of pure Republican gospel and the instruction of the people in that faith, has made its appearance, seem to satisfy that town, for it is not yet happy or contented. They groan for gas (i. e., for illuminative purposes.) Ever since the twin sisters of the valley, the unpretending little towns of Beaver Falls and New Brighton, have enjoyed the supreme luxury of gas and banishment of "dips," that capital city of ours has been in a state of turmoil and agitation, amid much groaning of spirit. And now they are proposing to have gas there, to lighten their benighted pathway. I have been credibly informed that the leading citizens of the place have taken the preliminary steps toward the foundation of a company to erect the works, &c., and a large part of the stock has already been subscribed, and that, too, without much effort or any noise whatever.

The People of Beaver.

The people there are a deep people—not hollow people, mind you—but a deep people, and though slow, when they do move, their action is like that of the father of waters, resistless onward and generally upward. Some of these innovations in our valley are going to stop, is entirely beyond my comprehension. It does not seem enough that we should cut loose from all our old landmarks and destroy the monuments of our fathers' greatness, but we must even build upon their ruins the results of our better thought and skill. But we are readily adapting ourselves to the new order of things. We feel ready to sacrifice personal feeling for the good of this dear people, and rising above mere prejudice and selfishness, hail the day when our valley shall rise before us, clothed in power and prosperity, and smiling beneath her crown of blessings. It was once said of (and by) a renowned rural journalist of Western Pennsylvania, "Could I but live to see good, old honest John Cowode," I should be willing to depart and be at rest;" and when the happy hour arrived that he was permitted to take his turn in shaking the hand of that sturdy legislator, he fervently and reverently exclaimed the historic words of good old Simeon, though truth bids me say that he persists in not departing. Well, I do think, were the happy hour to come when we should witness our valley, and especially Beaver, of course, arrived to the full power of prosperity, that many of us would be perfectly willing to imitate the example of this rural journalist.

Col. Quay's New Building.

But I forget, I am not quite done with Beaver yet. Colonel Quay proposes the erection of another building, in the place of the one recently burned. It will be somewhat similar in style, I believe, though modeled more to his taste than the former one.

"Argus and Radical."

The *Argus and Radical* is now in far better condition as respects its office fixtures, etc., than it has ever before been. The new material is first class, and it is certainly now the best fitted office in this whole region—outside of Pittsburgh, being always understood.

Beaver's Water Privileges.

Since the completion of the water works system in Beaver, it has the best water privileges in Beaver Valley. The water is carried from a spring a short distance from the town, is pure and clear as crystal.

On the whole, I think there is a decided increase of the spirit of improvement in the town, which will in the end give to us one of the neatest and pleasantest cities in all West ern Pennsylvania. You people who are compelled to submit to bare brick walls and grassless and treeless avenues during the summer season, and who have the time to make their residences but of the city, would do well to take a look at Beaver, and then get houses that will satisfy you in every particular. It is easy of access to your city by trains almost hourly, and [illegible] all doubt one of the most beautiful and beyond [illegible] ever or Allegheny and healthful places in Beaver counties. That's all. BEAVER.

OUR TIDIOUTE LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TIDIOUTE, April 20, 1874.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I promised to keep you posted on the doings and prosperity of this part of oildom. Business is dull, and but little doing, but we manage to pump enough of the greasy fluid out of the surrounding hills to keep our heads above water; and with the help of the collateral that our lumbermen will fetch back with them from your city, we will be able to live until roasting-ear time comes. The lumbermen have been waiting patiently for a rise in the Allegheny. So, after long waiting, it has come at last, and a large number of rafts have passed down the river. The fast sailing raft "Perry Shaw" set sail from here on the 7th at 6:30 A. M. for Pittsburgh. On board of this vessel there sailed as cabin passengers, Messrs. Binney, Copp and Cushing, on a pleasure trip, and if no collisions occur by the time you receive this they will be in your city; or, if you should happen to see them promenading on Fifth avenue, don't fail to give them a DAILY GAZETTE, for it is just the paper they will want to tell them where to go to purchase gimcracks for their Mariah Jane. In my next I will let you know the result of this first cruise on the wild Allegheny.

The past week, Professor Ray, a would-be mesmerist, has been exhibiting his powers in the art of making people drunk on cold water, &c. This to the lovers of the ardent was a God send, for if they could not get tanglefoot they would be willing to try cold water if it would have the same effect, but it was no go, water would not warm the blood nor put snakes in their boots. So the cry was raised humbug, swindle, let's flower him, &c. So the professor thought it was a bad job to try to get and have gotten, and now there is mourning by the parties who held tickets good for two nights more.

The temperance question has been quietly settled and a truce entered into; but the battle is not yet over, for daily there come by express jugs labeled maple sirup; said jugs contain tanglefoot of the worst kind. Then kegs arrive with three XXX on the end. When these kegs arrive at the depot, sharp watch is kept by the thirsty to see where they go to; woe be to the luckless wight who receives said keg or jug, for he is immediately brought before Judge Johnston and tried by jury for not asking the thirsty to come and take something. The result is a fine of a glass of ale or tanglefoot for each jury man and officer of the anti-coldwater court, and by the time the court gets through there is not much sirup left for the victim. B. F.

BEAVER FALLS.

Business Prospects—Manufacturing Interests—Educating the Chinamen.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., April 20, 1874.

The Spring is opening rather slowly as far as the weather is concerned, but business is steadily improving. Our manufacturers are running as before the panic set in last Fall. Business generally is looking up. Various improvements are being made about the streets. Much interest is felt among the people regarding the probability of other manufacturing interests being opened here this Spring and Summer.

Our "Celestials" are at their work as usual. The Sabbath school for the Chinamen is still kept up. From twenty to twenty five of them can read (English) in the second reader. Mr. Fife and his faithful teachers deserve great credit for their untiring zeal and patience in their labors to educate and Christianize these dark-minded human beings. All discord among themselves, and all debts are forgiven and cancelled once a year. Whatever their variance may have been, nothing more is heard of it after their new year's holidays are past. W.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

Federal Interference Asked.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

The Senate Finance Bill Discussed.

Report on Cheap Transportation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1874.

The Arkansas Imbroglio

is the all absorbing topic. At the regular Cabinet meeting to day the Arkansas Attorney General, Yanley, accompanied by the entire Arkansas Congressional delegation except Wiltshire, were admitted, when they asked the use of the National troops to preserve peace. In other words they want the United States troops to prevent Baxter from resuking the State House, which they admit he can do if the President declined to let the troops interfere actively for Brooks, but consented to keep them in the present position another day, when it is hoped some compromise will be effected. The principal fault found with Baxter is that he did not make appointments to suit the Arkansas Congressmen, hence they want him out, and ask the President to prevent his getting back. Baxter's friends ask to have the United States troops withdrawn and the privilege of settling their little difficulties directly with the troops without outside interference.

The Finance Bill.

It was developed at the Cabinet meeting to-day that four members of the Cabinet favored the finance bill now before the President, and it will become a law, either with or without the President's signature.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

After a long debate, Senator Conkling was only able to muster four votes against the Louisville Canal bill. It was passed without the Wheeler proviso. The House will unquestionably concur—so the bill will become a law this session. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1874.

The War in Arkansas.

The Arkansas Congressional delegation, together with three contestants for seats in the House, representing all parties, had an interview with the President to-day, in the presence of the Cabinet, relative to affairs in Arkansas. They urged the President to maintain the position he now occupies, to take all proper measures to prevent a collision and bloodshed, and let the matters in controversy be settled by the Courts. These gentlemen received a patient hearing, and were assured that everything compatible with law and the delicacy of the affair would be done in the direction of peace. They retired much gratified with the interview. One of the gentlemen stated that the Secretary of War had received a dispatch from Arkansas. There were indications that some arrangement would be made by the contesting parties to end the hostile demonstrations.

Utah Affairs.

Representative Poland reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day a bill relative to the Utah Courts. It provides that United States Judges, Marshals and Attorneys shall discharge the duties pertaining to all the Courts, thus dispensing with the duplication of such officers by the Utah Legislature, and as a consequence depriving the Probate Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which it has exercised under Mormon authority and in conflict with that of the United States. The bill also makes a change in the mode of the selection of jurors. The United States Judge, the Clerk of Court and Marshal are required to draw jurors from lists prepared in the manner specified, free from Mormon influence. Mr. Poland will call up the bill in a few days.

The Senate Finance Bill Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting.

There was another long session of the Cabinet to-day on the Senate finance bill. All the members were present, but after the meeting they declined to converse on the question they had been discussing, nor would they intimate whether or not the President will approve the bill. It is confidently said, however, by several gentlemen of official prominence that the President was at first inclined to veto the bill, his objection being mostly confined to the first section of it, but the probability now is that he will approve it, as all the members of the Cabinet, except Secretaries Fish and Richardson, favored such a course on his part.

Cheap Transportation.

The report submitted to the House to-day by Mr. Hurlbut on the bill to charter a double track railroad recites various features of the existing railroad system, and says the company proposing to build this great freight railroad will accept the fair rates of freight agreed upon by the committee—fifteen cents per bushel from Colcago, eighteen cents from St. Louis, &c. The company asks the Government to guarantee its five per cent. bonds at the rate of $20,000 per mile, and will issue no bonds in excess of the railroad subsidies. It thinks it proper that the matter should be fairly submitted to the American people. It therefore reports the bill without any recommendation.

Alleged Irregularities in Mail Lettings.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads had a meeting to-day relative to the charges made of alleged irregularities in connection with mail lettings, and 42's and 43's figured in till Friday. It is stated by members of the committee that the troubles of which complaint is made seem to result from defects in the law designed to prevent "straw bidding," and do not involve any intentional wrong-doing by the department. It is also stated that many, if not all, of the charges presented by Representative Stone were investigated by the last Congress, and that the majority report of the committee at that time fully exonerated the department.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1874.

Two Collisions in the Harbor.

The steamer Electra, of the Providence and New York line, and the steamer City of Boston, [illegible] line, while rounding the Battery [illegible] endeavoring to escape [illegible] with each into the East river, [illegible] a collision with a ferry boat, collided [illegible] other. The Electra struck the City of Boston amidships, bursting her larboard boiler and cracking her steam pipes. Nobody was hurt. The passengers of the City of Boston were transferred to the steamer Rhode Island. The City of Boston was towed to her dock, where she will discharge and repair. The Electra, which had her bow badly smashed, returned to her dock and forwarded her passengers by another boat to-night.

During the excitement in the harbor over the accident, the steam tug S. J. Christian was sunk by the tug Camilla, while both were going to the assistance of the City of Boston. The crew was saved.

Reception to Sir Lambton Lorraine.

The reception to Sir Lambton Lorraine, at the Army and Navy Club to-night, was a very fine affair. At about half past nine o'clock the guest arrived, accompanied by Captain G. Jones, of the Royal Navy, and at present attached to the British Legation at Washington. Captains Lorraine was introduced to General Hancock, President of the club, by General Aspinwall, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. General Hancock, in tendering the hospitalities of the club, said he spoke for the American soldiers in saying that the name of Lorraine would be honored as long as noble deeds were worthy the plaudits of honorable men.

In reply Capt. Lorraine expressed his gratitude for the treatment he had received in the United States. He did not believe in twaddle about blood being thicker than water, but he believed that the English and American people appreciated each other.

Letters regretting their inability to be present were received from President Grant, Admiral Porter, Secretary Robeson, General Sherman and others. A large number of prominent public men were present.

CLEVELAND.

Sailors' Riot.

CLEVELAND, O., April 21.—This forenoon a body of between two and three hundred unemployed sailors boarded the schooner E. Ira Gerach, who had recently arrived here, and compelled the crew to quit work and leave the vessel. They then proceeded to the schooner Wm. Young, and endeavored to repeat their tactics by going aboard on ropes 1 lading from the shore to the boat. The captain endeavored to protect the boat, and was met with a shower of missiles and a number of pistol shots from the rioters. He in turn fired into the crowd, a number of shots taking effect. George D. Amotos was wounded in the breast. The wound will doubtless prove fatal. Another was shot in the knee and a third in the arm. A posse of policemen arrived and the leaders of the riot were arrested. The rest dispersed. The origin of the riot is due to a strike among some of the sailors, who demand an advance in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per day.

THE FLOOD.

The Amite Valley Under Water.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Captain Porter, of the steamer Allee, reports the whole Amite Valley under water. The river generally has a bank of twelve to fifteen feet, but now the water is from four to six feet deep over the banks, and has washed away houses, implements, &c. The inhabitants have fled to the highlands, where they now abide in a destitute condition.

The Crevasses.

General M. Jeff Thompson, Chief State Engineer, sends the following dispatch to the Associated Press from Baton Rouge to-day: "The Hickory crevasse is twelve hundred feet wide, and passes seven feet of water at a velocity of eight miles per hour. The two McCullen crevasses are each one hundred and fifty feet wide, but will be closed in a few days."

ARKANSAS.

The Baxter-Brooks War.

Hostilities Inaugurated.

Two Hundred Shots Fired.

Several Persons Wounded.

An Armistice.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 21.—Gov. Baxter's forces were increased by the arrival of several companies this morning. The State House party also received some reinforcements. One company of U. S. troops is now stationed at City Hall. The others are back on Sixth street, and the cannons have been withdrawn to a more eligible position. A temporary armistice is now in force. Baxter's troops can hardly be held. Although quiet prevails and an armistice is in force, an outbreak may occur at any hour.

Evening.—Since the truce this morning but little of interest has transpired. It was only by diligent watching that a conflict was prevented last night. One or two companies have arrived since the last report. One company of the Federal forces is now stationed at the U. S. Court room, with two pieces of artillery, commanding Main street. Another company is at the City Hall, lying on their arms. On making

A Reconnoisance

of the two sides a heavy guard was found stationed at Governor Baxter's headquarters at the Anthony House. Just opposite a company was stationed in the Wait block, another in the second story of the Odd Fellows building, a regiment two squares below on the same street, and another regiment on Scott street, between Second and Third. A battalion of colored troops was stationed on Second street. Several of Baxter's men who were caught beyond Main street, were arrested and taken to the State House; among others, one of the Governor's aids, Colonel Pomeroy. On the other and, several of Brooks' men, who encroached on Baxter's line, were arrested and disarmed. Moses Reed, the son-in-law of Brooks, was taken in about one o'clock this morning at the Cairo & Fulton Railroad depot by a detachment of Baxter men. At

The State House

no guards were to be seen outside of the enclosure. Inside the barricade a large number, 200 perhaps, of negroes were seen, among them a few colored women. Considerable additions were made to their commissary department. A few men could be seen in rear of the building, but the main forces were in front. Occasionally the head of a man could be seen in one of the upper windows.

More Troops Coming.

It is stated here that more Federal troops will arrive in the morning, this makes the Baxter men anxious to advance before sufficient troops arrive to prevent it. It is said a boat load of Brooks men is coming from Pine Bluff, and that Baxter's troops will capture it if it attempts to land.

Spoiling for a Fight.

About five o'clock the colored troops under command of Col. King White paraded the streets, preceded by a brass band. After marching around several streets they were halted in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. The band played "Dixie." The troops fronted the hotel and yelled for Gov. Baxter. He appeared on the balcony and made them

A Speech

amidst the wildest cheers. He stated that an insurrection has broken out and the archives of the Government were in the hands of the insurgents, and that they had been called together for the purpose of vindicating the rights of the people of Arkansas, not the rights of Elisha Baxter. He stated that he was making preparations for and intended to assert his rights a Governor of the State. He counseled them to be patient and quiet, to conduct themselves orderly, and in due time the proper order would be given them to assert the rights of the people.

At the close of the speech the band played "Red, White and Blue." By this time the street above the head of Col. White's column, at the Intersection of Main and Markham streets, was filled with men, principally Brooks' sympathizers, who were looking on. The sidewalks also were crowded, and the upper stories of all buildings around either had armed men in them or citizens. Col. Rose was sitting on his horse in the centre of the street. When the band ceased three cheers were given for Col. White, and he made a short speech. Addressing the Governor, he stated that the colored men had come here to see that Baxter was reinstated in the State House, and let it take one day or one year, they would stand by him. All they prayed for were orders to take the State House.

At this there was again the wildest cheering and the band commenced playing. Just then Col. Rose rode up to Col. White, and said something to him about making

A Hostile Demonstration.

Just then some one in one of the upper buildings fired a shot into the Baxter crowd, which was rapidly followed by others from the direction of the crowd standing in the street near the Metropolitan Hotel. This action caused the Baxter men to return the fire. The colored troops rapidly retreated from the streets, and the firing was very lively for a few minutes, the Baxter men running up the street and the others giving away. Amidst this Colonel Rose rode rapidly to the City Hall, called out his company, barricaded the street temporarily with a hook and ladder truck, and formed his men behind it across the street to hold column, to prevent an advance by the Baxter men. About

Two Hundred Shots

were fired. The streets were cleared of men in a short time. Several Baxter men were wounded, Maj. D. F. Shall, who was at the Anthony House, receiving a wound in the head, from which he is not expected to recover. General W. A. Crawford received a painful wound on the head, though it is not fatal. One or two others were slightly hurt.

The Regulars to the Front.

In the midst of this the company of United States troops at the Federal Court room and the two pieces of artillery were removed to the corner of Second and Louisiana streets and made ready for action. Gen. Newton mounted a horse and got all his men out on the various streets ready to repel an attack. Since dark the men have been marched back to their quarters and all excitement is about over.

During the excitement a colored woman jumped out of the second story of the Metropolitan and broke her leg.

Particulars of the Skirmish.

After some pains to ascertain the facts of the skirmish this morning, the following are given by a number of eye-witnesses: Colonel Rose, post commander, rode abruptly to Col. White through his band, his horse knocking down several members of the band. He asked Col. White if he intended advancing his troops any further, if so, [illegible] negative reply. Col. White said to receiving a [illegible] no right to ride through his him that he had [illegible] men in that manner [illegible] followed, when Colonel Rose [illegible] cocked and struck at White. The latter threw up his right hand and knocked the pistol off, which was fired in the air. Colonel Rose's orderly took a pop at White immediately, and then commenced the firing. Colonel Rose turned and ran up the street to the City Hall, and formed his men across the street, as previously telegraphed. Most of the firing from the Brooks side was from the Metropolitan Hotel windows and another crowd below on the pavement, and aimed at the Anthony House. The United States flag waving in front of Governor Baxter's headquarters was pierced by several bullets. Several colored men were wounded, one in the foot, another in the leg and one in the ear. Col. D. O. Sullivan, of Brooks' side, who was standing on the sidewalk opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, was shot through one of his legs, breaking it. He was picked up opposite the City Hall and received another shot in the other leg, breaking it. James Hill, a hack driver, was shot in the left hip. Maj. Shall, who was shot in the head, died a few minutes ago. One shot was fired by a United States soldier, opposite the City Hall.

The city is now quiet. One or two new companies arrived to-night to assist Baxter.

AKRON, OHIO.

Monday's Fire Rekindled.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AKRON, OHIO, April 21, 1874.

After the fire which burned the printing office of the Akron *Daily Argus*, on Monday morning, was supposed to have been extinguished, a considerable amount of debris was left, which again started up this morning, destroying what remained of the building. The fire was communicated to Sanford's furniture rooms, adjoining on the north, and Cohen's clothing store on the south, destroying property to the amount of $15,000. At noon to-day the fire started up for the third time, which resulted in slight additional damage. H.

TITUSVILLE.

Death on the Rail.

TITUSVILLE, PA., April 21.—A special to the *Herald* says: John Lynch, a conductor on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by his train at Foxburg, this evening.

Meeting of Oil Producers at Petrolia.

A large producers' meeting was held at Petrolia to-day relative to discontinuing the drilling of new wells, the object of which is to develop the production of petroleum in order to advance the price. Action was taken

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1874.

Bonds at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE House of Assembly, yesterday, passed the bill to prevent corrupt solicitation. The only thing now remaining is to apply its penalties to the Democratic Senators.

THE bill which passed the House at Washington, reducing the mileage of members to the amount of their actual traveling expenses, effects a saving on this account, of over $150,000 for every session of Congress.

THE Gubernatorial contest in Arkansas still continues, but the difficulty is to be settled by the Courts. The rival parties have about equal strength, as regards troops, but Brooks holds a well fortified position.

THE Philadelphia *Press* announces that its "cremation" story was a "sell." In other words, the affair was conjured up as so much "interesting" reading for its Sunday issue. Rather bad for the credit of the *Press*.

THE *Telegraph* favors late Conventions. Hasn't it the gumption to know that late Conventions will result in the defeat of John Scott for United States Senator, to a positive certainty, so far as the vote of this region is concerned? This is one of the objects aimed at in the late Convention.

AS WE have expected, from the time of its passage, the President will sign the currency bill. It is intimated, however, that the President will send a message to Congress urging the adoption of a more harmonious measure. The House Free Banking bill, now in the Senate, will be found much better than that passed.

THE proposition to punish officials who shall pay more for a given amount of work than the contract price is well enough, and only needs an additional section, making it a punishable offence to pay papers for publishing advertisements they were not authorized to insert. Such a section will create consternation among the "independents."

THE President, while adhering to the general features of the Civil Service, admits that those offices which require the advice and consent of the Senate to fill cannot be managed under the existing rules. He recognizes the uncertainty of some phases of the situation, and this is proper. So far as mere clerkships go, there is no difficulty.

BAYARD TAYLOR, in a letter to the *Tribune* from Egypt, refers to the prevalence of use of the English language in Europe and the Orient,—and claims that it is rapidly becoming the language of universal use. In Rome, a boy called out, "Shine up your boots," and at the base of Pompey's Pillar in Egypt, a dirty little girl came out of a fellah hut, exclaiming, "Give me a ha'penny?" Ninety millions of persons speak the English, while less than half that number speak French.

THE *Telegraph*, ignorant of the fact that Logan, Morton, and others, explained themselves as not understanding the exact purport of the Scott amendments, conjures up an apocryphal speech, which, with several interjected explanations, it makes do service to prove that Logan was the originator of the Scott amendments, and therefore, that these amendments mean something else than what they really do. This is about as thin as anything we have recently seen. And were its story true, it would not prove that the bill inflated the currency in the face of the universal recognition of the opposite fact, by financiers and the press.

WE have dealt kindly and moderately with those having in charge the streets of our city, hoping that without undue urgency they would attend to the cleansing of [illegible] streets, particularly those our [illegible] thoroughfares. Thus far used as leading [illegible] the agitation but few results have follo[illegible] we have seen the Street Commissioner directing the labors of a half dozen working men, but even this happens only at rare intervals. The streets of our city are in a shameful condition. Pavements are torn up, mud has accumulated, and with a light rainfall, a mass of mud may be seen in all our streets. When warm sunshine comes, the mud is dried, and unsightly heaps of dirt, filth and vegetable accumulations are observable. The effect of this on the public health cannot be otherwise than detrimental. We are not sure that legal proceedings cannot be instituted against the officer who leaves his duties, as regards street cleaning, comparatively unperformed. We urge this subject strongly. It needs, and the public health demands prompt action.

TEMPERANCE PHILOSOPHY.

Confessedly, the liquor problem is one of the most difficult we have, as few can agree to any solution that is offered. Even those who have been life-long workers in the temperance cause have, from time to time, abandoned old methods, and resorted to new plans, until it is hard to determine how many we have had. Is there an innate craving for stimulant, that will not be denied gratification?—is a question often asked. That in all countries, and among every nation of people, however highly civilized or basely degraded, there have been developed stimulating methods,—of drink or of chewing gum,—is admitted. Why this universal invention of stimulants? Along with this comes another question. Are there means by which the universal desire for stimulants can be controlled, so that there may be use, without abuse? This, probably, is quite as practical a question just at present as that of the entire prohibition of intoxicating drinks. A writer in the *Galaxy*, bearing the Spanish name of Cespedes, whose literary reputation both in Spain and Cuba is quite considerable, considers this question from the standpoint of a foreigner. He affirms that "neither Americans nor Englishmen drink more spirits than the French, Spaniards, or Italians. Statistics prove the fact, and yet, in England and the United States, drunkenness is 100 per cent. more prevalent than in France, Spain, or Italy. A long residence in all of the countries referred to, and some study of the question, has led the writer to the conclusion that there are two causes for this. The first of these is that the English and Americans, especially the latter, do not know how to drink; and the second, that in both England and the United States the liquors are most execrable in quality."

To remedy this evil, he proposes that liquors shall be made cheap and pure. The reduction of duties on foreign liquors is recommended, in the belief that larger imports will make the revenues as large as they now are, while drunkenness will by the same means be limited if not prevented. On this point he says: "Intoxication is very infrequent in those countries where good liquors are cheap and abundant, and where they are used in every household as a necessity, as not seldom the result of religious precept. On the other hand, in those countries where spirits are dear and bad, and drinking them is considered a sin, intoxication takes the proportion of a national calamity which threatens to destroy the foundations of society. In the first, the people are taught how to use good liquors; in the second, dear prices, and social, if not legal, prohibition, have only succeeded in teaching the people how to abuse bad ones."

The suggestion, while possessed of some merit, quite overlooks, we think, the fact that the hurry and drive, which are characteristic of the people of this country, accounts quite as fully for the bad effects of extreme drinking, and for the fact as well, as any other theory that can be set up. Long before persons became slaves to liquor in this country, they contracted the habit of drinking as a means of drowning sorrow, quelling excitement, or to repair or stimulate nervous energies that have been swiftly exhausted. Many drift into hard drinking from the habit formed in social intercourse. It is not, therefore, the cost of drinking, the seeming prohibition, or anything of this kind, that makes the contrast so fearful. Make liquor cheap and it will still be adulterated in this country, and drank to excess.

PEACE IN THE PARTY.

We are very decidedly of the opinion that the maintenance of harmony within the ranks of the party is a duty of first importance. To secure this, embodies a principle essential to the welfare of all parties,—involving, as it does, the concession to the majority of the right to govern. Even this, however, should, as a rule, be secured by proper concessions, but where principle is involved, it is incumbent on the majority to assert their right. Enough information has been received by us, within a brief period, for us to know that there is a very decided feeling in the Republican party, in this county and the Twenty-third Congressional District, in favor of an early Convention. This has been developed, with more than usual intensity, because of the information that the Harrisburg politicians are desirous of holding back the action of the party, in order that they may make points of their own. They have been too busy up to the present, to thoroughly prepare the way for their particular candidates, hence they favor a late Convention. Were they ready, of course an early Convention would be their pet measure. We are so decidedly impressed with the thought that their plans are not, as a rule, the best for the party, that we do not prefer to see movements manipulated by them.

The particular *status* of the question, however, is this. There are two petitions out—one calling upon the Executive Committe for early Conventions, and another for Conventions in August or September. Mr. Reese, the chairman of the Committee, is urged to delay a meeting until it is too late to call Conventions in early June. This it will be exceedingly unwise for him to do, as it will in effect take from the Committee its undoubted right, that of determining whether the Conventions shall be early or late. For the chairman to assume the entire responsibility is to arrogate to himself the power he does not really possess. Whatever our views might be as to the wisdom of late or early Conventions, we should have no question as to the duty of the chairman of the Executive Committee. It clearly is to promptly commit to his compeers the question, and leave it with them to determine whether they shall be early or late. By doing this, he avoids entanglements, saves himself from criticism, and places the responsibility where it belongs—with the properly constituted Committee. And every day's delay in calling the Committee together only makes a bad matter worse. We do not know, and have not sought to ascertain the views of the chairman of the Committee as to the main question, but we are entirely clear that he cannot do wiser or better, whatever his convictions, than to promptly call a meeting of his Committee—the sooner the better—commit the petitions addressed to him to it, and leave it with it to determine when Conventions shall be held. Courtesy to his compeers, the peace of the party and fairness to all requires this.

A proper consideration of this subject will make the force of these suggestions apparent. The Executive Committee represents, for the time being, the party. Whatever diversities of opinion there may be, with the party, as affecting any question of policy, it is fair to presume that the Executive Committee represents it, as the several members are so fully conversant with the views of the people at large that they can fully and easily give these their proper expression. This being true, it matters not what the differences are, or who entertains this opinion, and who that,—the Committee should promptly consider the entire subject and decide upon it. We held and advocated this view when the City Executive Committee was not promptly called together to prepare for the city canvass. We urged that all questions as to the propriety of entering on a canvass, belonged, not to the Chairman, but to the entire body. We now urge that Mr. Reese cannot delay calling his Committee together, without practically determining a question that belongs, not to him, but the Committee as a body. And any delay in issuing a call, or in convening the Committee will be judged from this standpoint.

The Committee assembled, and the propriety of an early or late Convention will be fully considered and determined. It is [illegible]gh, here, to say that what may seem [illegible]nous a present desire, should govern. [illegible] be the cur[illegible] ere thought. On general principles we have [illegible] that late Conventions would be preferable; but if strong reasons exist for the holding of early Conventions, we are content. The leading thought with us, and we presume with all Republicans who merely seek the good of the party, and not selfish ends through the party, is that of the well-being of the organization which has done so well for the country in the past, and will in the future conduct with wisdom and success its governmental affairs.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL S. B. HAZELTINE, eighty-three years old, was elected Town Clerk of Bakersfield, Vt., this year for the fifty-fourth time.

A NUMBER of Parisian tradesmen have subscribed to present the ex-Prince Imperial with a sword of honor, adorned with diamonds, and some of the former officers of the Grenadiers of the Guard, to which regiment the Prince used to belong, are about to give him a handsome chronometer, inscribed with the date "March 16," and the words, "*Semper et ubique fidelis.*"

THERE have been eighteen Collectors of the port of Boston since 1789. General Benjamin Lincoln in that year organized the office and continued to discharge its duties for nearly twenty years. General H. A. S. Dearborn was in office for seventeen years, David Henshaw eight years, and the recent incumbent, Judge Russell, who now goes as Minister to Venezuela, marks the fourth in length of service, his term covering seven years.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Public Opinion* draws attention to the unnecessary expense attending the modern marriage ceremony. His daughter was recently married, and, her bridesmaids' dresses, which were of the simplest kind, only cost £10 each. The groom had to present each of the young ladies with a gold locket; the breakfast cost a small fortune; and the poor victim has since had the satisfaction of hearing that the fair damsels pronounced the whole thing as an "awfully stupid affair."

THE telegraph informed us the other day that the ex-Empress Eugenie would visit Paris incognita. This mode of existence is purely a diplomatic construction, and the expression used to signify it means only that the party adopting it is not to be officially known. The Prince of Wales dropped his royalty when he visited America, and became the Baron Renfrew; and so Eugenie may visit Paris as Madame Chose, while as perfectly accomplishing her object in going as though she were received by the entire representative corps of the *Septennat*, with Marshal MacMahon—as an old friend of the family—to more especially pay her the honors.

MARY'S FATE.

Candy and Confectionery Killed Her.

I must tell you of Mary's fate. It was a fate entirely real. It was during the Christmas holidays of 1869 that I first saw Mary Crawford. A large party of us were invited to a gathering at the house of an old friend on the Hudson. I left town on the evening train, and an hour later we were in the vestibule of Mr. Ramsay's house. We had scarcely crossed the threshold when I was struck with the unusually lovely face and figure of a young girl standing in the doorway of the conservatory, immediately before us. She was apparently awaiting some arrival, on the lookout for some one in whom she was interested, and, as she stood beneath an arch of evergreens and flowers, the picture was perfect.

"What a very lovely face!" whispered the friend with me. Lovely indeed it was, of a type which some years since promised to become thoroughly American in its frequency, but which is more rarely seen today, when German and Irish and other races are pouring in upon us by tens of thousands, bringing other blood and other outlines with them. Hair and eyes were of a deep warm brown, features perfectly regular, complexion delicate and clear, but neither fair nor highly colored. The countenance was charming, and the figure full of delicate grace.

In another moment the young girl had vanished, but I had afterward the pleasure of watching her through the evening as she flitted about in the happy gayety of sixteen.

"I see you are lost in admiration of Mary Crawford," said our hostess, as she observed me following the graceful movements of the young girl in a dance. "She is a ward of ours, a Southern girl, sent to New York to finish her education. She has won all our hearts. You must make her acquaintance."

Soon after Mrs. Ramsey brought the young lady to the corner where I had placed myself out of the way of the dancers, and we were introduced—the young ward and the old friend of the family; and ere long it became evident to my quiet observation that this beautiful Mary was likely to become something nearer than a ward. That bright, promising youth, Tom Ramsay, was perpetually hovering about her with looks and ways intensely lover-like. We were ten days in the house together, and at the end of that time I had become almost as much an admirer of Mary as young Ramsay himself; we elderly women fall so naturally into the love of young girls when they are of the right sort—innocent, modest, and pleasing. And Mary had other attractions besides beauty. She sang delightfully, a really fine contralto voice being thoroughly cultivated. She was clever, too, and had a remarkable facility for languages. Altogether she was one of the loveliest girls I have ever known. I coaxed her into sitting for her portrait, a miniature on ivory, which I painted purely for the pleasure of the task, and which I promised to copy for her lover whenever she should be engaged. Young Ramsey looked as if he might claim it before the month was out.

But before the close of that month of January I was on the ocean, on my way to the south of Europe, in charge of a near relative in delicate health. We remained abroad some time. There was no correspondence with the Ramseys, and in the course of a roving traveler's life I seldom heard of them. Twice, however, I chanced to hear Mary Crawford spoken of. A distinguished American sculptor told me her face and head were more faultless than any he had seen during a recent visit to New York. Another acquaintance also spoke of her charming voice. She was known to be engaged to young Ramsey, but the marriage could not take place until she was eighteen, until which age she was to remain at school in accordance with her father's will.

A few months later, as a large party of Americans collected at Cairo for an excursion to the Pyramids, I was agreeably surprised to find my friends Mr. and Mrs Ramsay among them. They had arrived just in time to join this party, of which I was one. After a warm greeting on both sides I began to inquire after friends at home, as Americans on the other side of the world are apt to do.

"How is my friend Tom? Is he with you?

Mr. Ramsay shook his head sadly.

"Poor fellow, he is in Japan now. We persuaded him to join a scientific expedition to the East. He had no heart for it but I fairly drove him on."

A look of inquiry in my face was answered by Mrs. Ramsay.

"You have not, perhaps, heard of our great sorrow, Mary——"

"Mary Crawford!" I exclaimed, aghast.

"Yes. More than two months since. Just as we were looking forward to the marriage. My poor boy is literally heart-broken." And her tears began to fall.

"Mary Crawford! that lovely young creature!" I again exclaimed. "Decline—consumption?" I added, half unconsciously.

Mrs. Ramsay shook her head sadly.

"Mary died of a short but severe illness at our house."

"And I would given my own life to save her," added Mr. Ramsay, with great force of feeling in voice and manner. "A pretty guardian I have made!"

"It was not your fault, my dear husband."

"It was *my* fault—it was *your* fault—it was everybody's fault. All her friends are to blame. To think that such a sweet creature, endowed with such capacity for bestowing happiness, should have died at eighteen—died of *trash!*" he exclaimed, bitterly.

I was amazed at the words and the bitterness of the tone. I could not comprehend the meaning.

"Here comes Dr. Stanton. He will tell the miserable story."

As Mr. Ramsay spoke, Dr. Stanton, one of their party, the celebrated physician of that name, entered the room. He was also an old friend of mine, taking a short vacation.

"We were speaking of dear Mary," observed Mrs. Ramsay, after the doctor had shaken hands with me.

"Miss Crawford! Ah, yes, sad indeed."

"I can scarcely believe that lovely picture of girlish life and beauty should have actually left this world. I knew her, doctor, and admired her greatly. Nay, I may say that in the ten days we were together at Riverside I learned to love her."

"Everybody loved her!" exclaimed Mr. Ramsay.

She looked and moved the very poetry of girlhood," I added.

"It was a great deal more than poetry," observed the practical old physician. "She would have developed into a thoroughly noble woman."

"Miss Almy can not believe me when I say Mary died of *trash*," cried Mr. Ramsay.

"So true," replied the physician, turning to me, and raising his hands emphatically. "Had it not been for *trash* Miss Crawford would be living now."

"I do not clearly understand you, doctor."

"Would you believe it? candy and confectionery killed that lovely creature. No doubt of that," said the doctor, calmly.

"What a fate!"

"The dear child had been greatly spoiled by an old negro nurse and the grandmother with whom she lived at Charleston. She lived on confectionery."

"Like too many of our American girls, my dear madam," said the doctor, shaking his head emphatically. "I have had three cases of the same character within the last year. As yet Miss Crawford is the only fatal one, but the others are ruining their health and their happiness in life."

"We are not aware how far Mary carried this silly habit," said Mrs. Ramsay.

"Do not call it silly—call it wicked!" interrupted her husband. "It is destroying the life and abilities given by the Creator for higher purposes. It is as much a crime as drunkenness."

"Do not speak so harshly, dear. The poor young things are not aware of the injury they are doing themselves," said gentle Mrs. Ramsey.

"It is time they learned the lesson, then. It is time their fathers and mothers taught them that lesson. They must learn that to trifle with health of body and mind is a crime against Heaven."

"We had no idea of the amount of confectionary Mary had purchased until we saw her bills after all was over. Her allowance was large, in accordance with her father's will, and she spent her pocket money as she chose," said Mrs. Ramsey.

Mr. Ramsay fairly groaned aloud. "The amount was simply incredible," he exclaimed.

"But, my dear husband, you may be sure Mary always shared this confectionery with her companions."

"Her own share proved enough to kill her. It is small comfort to think she was helping to kill others too. Would you believe it, Miss Almy, one of those young girls told me Mary habitually kept a large drawer full of candies and preserves and tarts?"

"Too many American school girls have done the same thing," said the doctor. "I only wish they knew how it injures their teeth and their complexions. Vanity apart, early, but a just sense of the importance of health seldom comes before five-and-twenty."

"But a girl so intelligent as Mary Crawford! It is indeed surprising," I observed.

"When did mere intelligence ever prevent drinking or opium eating? No, you must bring principle and conscience to bear if you wish to correct an evil habit of self indulgence," said Mr. Ramsay, somewhat sternly.

"Poor dear Mary, the habit grew upon her, no doubt, from childhood, by the weak indulgence of those about her. She saw no harm in it."

"There is exactly where you and I are to blame, my dear wife. We at least should have taught her better."

"Yours is no unusual case, my dear sir," observed the doctor; "and doubtless you were not aware that every year American school girls die in consequence of the same childish habit, generally by slow waste of digestive powers, occasionally of an acute attack, as in the case of Miss Crawford. Our people are not sufficiently watchful over their daughters, it must be admitted. Not only school girls shorten their lives by *trash*," added the doctor, "half the men and women in the country are following the same course in one way or another. A little common sense would do us all a wonderful amount of good as regards the health of the nation, and its happiness too."

Mary's miniature was asked for and shown. It represented the young girl in the perfection of her beauty, with the happy joyous look she had worn during those holidays in the period of her engagement. Tears were shed over that lovely face.

Some weeks later I received at Malta a telegram from Calcutta:

"With Miss Almy send me Mary's miniature."

"THOMAS RAMSAY."

How much of love and sorrow did those few words convey! The miniature, intended as a wedding gift, was send to India. It was all that was left on earth of the beautiful Mary Crawford.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN ex-Alderman of St. Louis proposes to legally convince the *Democrat* of that city that he has a character worth $20,000.

WHY is Governor Baxter like David fighting the Philistines? Because he proposes to take a Little Rock from the Brooks.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE Mayors of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark announce that they will promptly forward contributions for the relief of sufferers by the floods in Louisiana.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred in Ishpeming, Michigan, on Sunday night, destroying an entire block. Thirty families are rendered homeless, and twenty-five business places burned. The loss will not fall short of $150,000; insurance $80,000.

A CLAM with a gold finger ring on its snout, the said ring having several initials engraved on it, was dug at New Bedford, Mass., the other day, in a locality where it is customary to baptize converts. The ring probably slipped from the finger of some immersed sister.

THE Portland *Journal* mentions a sharp retort given by Mr. Miner in the Rhode Island Legislature to a Mr. Hill, of Woonsocket. Hill asked for an appropriation for premiums to be paid by the Woonsocket Agricultural Society on bulls and boars. Miner said that if Woonsocket had any bigger bores than it sent to the Assembly it ought to have a premium. The boar man succumbed.

THE United States Consul at Manchester, England, has written to General Alexander Shaler, of New York city, inviting Americans to compete for prizes to be offered at the great international exhibition of horses, to be held at Pomona Gardens, at Manchester, from the 12 h to the 15th of May next. The exhibition will be conducted under the Presidency of the Earl of Derby and Dr. Constantine.

DR. J. MCGUIRE, the physician who acted as interpreter for Captain Thomas, of the steamship Greece, when he was hailed by Captain Lemaire, of the steamship Europe, and who was one of the prize crew that took possession when the Europe was abandoned, has arrived in New York. He says she could have been saved even in her worst hour, if she had been supplied with an efficient set of deck pumps.

A TRAVELER from Nevada says: "You may step out of your Pullman car to get a breath, in journeying through Nevada, at some little way station, and stumble over a pile of silver bricks, breast high, and worth fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. You will generally perceive on very close inspection of the phenomenon, a loaded revolver, which has a singular trick of following your movements if it was magnet."

THE recent revelations of the extortion practiced by New York pawnbrokers gives interest to the way this business is done in Paris. Even there, however, the Mont de Piete is used less by poor people than private establishments. The way in which the same article is repeatedly pledged was curiously illustrated in the case of an umbrella which went through this process for forty-seven successive years. A benevolent person who redeemed this article, which was completely covered with pawn tickets, excited the anger of its owner by restoring it to him. A white calico curtain, pledged in 1823, on which thirty five francs sixty centimes had been made by the owner, was sold in 1873 for five francs.

HUMOROUS.

A LITTLE boy defines snoring as "letting off sleep."

THE song of the printer's devil:

"Pi of ages, left for me,
Let me hide a peck of thee."

REFERRING to the number of fights about small sums of money, our arithmetician is reminded that there are ten mills to a cent.—*New York World.*

"DID you," blandly asked a Western Judge, "execute this instrument without fear or compulsion from your husband?" "Fear! Compulsion! He compel me! You don't know me, Judge!" was the prompt reply.

KENTON rejoices over the latest egg monstrosity. The *Republican* says it is nine and one quarter inches in circumference, and "was laid on our table by Dr. Rogers." Dr. Rogers should be watched.

AN old lady hearing some one reading about a Congressman at large, rushed in in the kitchen door, shouting: "Sarah Jane, Sarah Jane! don't leave the clothes out all night, mind I tell you, for there's a Congressman at large."

WHEN a husband returns home after a long absence, and hears the parrot shouting, "Kiss me, darling," as soon as his wife enters the room, his interest in "Enoch Arden" naturally begins to deepen.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

MARIE ALEXANDROWNA speaks English fluently, but when he mislays her flating irons or gets cigar ashes in her back hair, she will address him in her native Russian, which a famous German critic pronounces the "most muscular language" in Europe.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A WIDE-AWAKE MINISTER, who found his congregation going to sleep before he had half finished, suddenly stopped and exclaimed, "Brethren, this isn't fair; it isn't giving a man half a chance. Wait till I get along, and then if I ain't worth listening to, go to sleep, but don't before I commence; give a man a chance."

AN elderly gentleman being greatly smitten with a young lady in church, passed her an open prayer-book with the passage marked at the marriage service, "Wilt thou take this man to be thy wedded husband?" The girl quickly returned the book with this sentence strongly underlined: "No woman may marry her grandfather."

A MODEST young husband in New York sent the following message over the wires to friends in this city the other day: "See ninth chapter of Isaiah, sixth verse." The dusty old Bible was hauled down in an instant, and the above chapter and verse were hunted out and found to explain all. The verse reads: "Lo, unto us a child is born—unto us a boy is given."

A NEW YORK Journal says that a wealthy gentleman of that city has added a codicil to his will, ordering that after his death his body shall be injected with petroleum, placed in a metallic coffin, and then be deposited in one of the retorts of the Manhattan Gas Company's works. If afterwards no one wishes to inter his ashes, they are to be delivered to the Central Park Commissioners, to be used as fertilizing material on one of the flower beds near the music stand.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1850.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $776,351 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
John Bredin, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rauh, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Marlatan, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Hayes.

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
A cure guaranteed in every case. Established over twenty years ago by DR. FITLER, an old Physician of well-known integrity and established reputation so that parties interested may have a surety that they are not indulging in any quack nostrum gotten up with the direct intention to destroy. It is not a patent medicine but the favorite prescription of an old physician. Sold Agency for Pittsburgh and surroundings at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AN
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
NEW OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
EXTRA
BARGAINS
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
At $1 20, Good Heavy Black Silks, well worth $1 60.
Finer Qualities of Black Silks at very low prices.
Plain and Striped Dress Silks in desirable colors.
New Trimming Silks, all shades.
At 25c, Drap mi Moualin, choice colors, extra wide.
At 25c, Black Alpacas, a great bargain.
At 25c, New Colored Alpacas, full width.
At 12½c, New Spring Dress Goods.
New Welsh Poplins, plain and striped.
Grey Diagonals and Cheviots.
New Cashmeres and Poplins.
Silk Edged Goods in great variety.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Children's Dress Goods, full assortment.
DECIDED BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas and Mohairs,
AT 25c TO $1 00.
New Black Cashmere Walking Jackets, some extra fine.
New Black Silk Walking Jackets, elegantly trimmed in the Mud Up suits, choice goods and styles.
New Spring Shawls, full assortment.
New Mourning Shawls, medium and fine.
GOODS
For Men and Boys' Wear
At 37½c, Bargains in Cassimeres.
At 50c, Cassimere worth 75c.
Fine Cassimeres and Cloths at low prices.
Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Made-up suits for Boys.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING SEASON
1874.
NEW GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.
BEAD FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
BEADED, GUIPURE & YAK LACES
Chantille and Guipure Laces, New Style Pearl, Jet, Oxydized and Steel Buttons, Jet Ball Ear Rings, Jet Sets, Pearl and Steel Slides, Steel Ornaments and Slides, Jet Ornaments, Yet Pins and Ball Buckles, Bead Necklaces, Leather Belts, Fan Chains, &c.
PLAIN AND PLAID SASH RIBBONS,
White Silk Fringed Scarfs, Crape Du Chine, Fringed Scarfs in new shades, White or Ties, White China Crape Shawls, Colored Gros Grain Silks in new spring shades, Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at very low Rates, Cloth and Cashmere English
Walking Jackets, Beaded Jackets,
Embroidered and Beaded Polonaise, Children's White Cloth Cloaks, Infants' Cloaks, Ladies' Shawls, Embroidered Cashmere and Flannel Shawls, Embroidered Flannel for Skirts, Ladies' and Children's
White Cotton and Fancy Striped Hose
At lowest prices, Gauze and Gossamer Underwear, Tinted and Corded Piques, Very low prices in Ladies' Kid Gloves, Tucked Muslins, Striped and Barred Nainsooks and Swiss, Hemstitched Linen Napkins, Towels, Dusters, &c.; Colored Border and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in new patterns.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
At very low prices. Black Spotted Nett in handsome patterns, Black Chantilly Nett, all widths and qualities, Plain and Fancy Nett Veils, a full assortment of Alexander, Harris' and Thomson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Glover, &c.
RETAIL,
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
SPRING, 1874
CARPETS.
We have now in store a complete assortment of everything in our line, and the styles this season embrace some very new and elegant designs. We feel confident that the trade cannot do better than examine our stock. Our prices, styles and qualities are the best.
Boyard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
1874. WALL PAPER. 1874
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.
ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH M GAZZAM
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
feb18

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
GOOD BARGAINS
ON COUNTERS THIS WEEK.
No Limit to Quantity of Goods.
At 6½c, New Dark Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, New Assortment Good Colors.
At 10c, a Fine Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c, Good Damask Towels.
At 8½c, Good Linen Crash Towels.
At 12½c, Extra Good Damask Towels.
At 12½c, Heavy Chenille Table Covers.
At 12½c, Some Extra Bargains in Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Good Stair Carpet.
At 25c, Fine Honeycomb and Damask Towels.
New Table Linens,
Loom Linens, Fancy Linens, and an invoice of
"BARNSLEY LINENS,"
Slightly imperfect, at extraordinary low prices, very handsome patterns.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
With Colors.
White and Colored Damask Cloths.
White and Colored Damask Napkins.
Fancy Red Checks and Ticklers.
Glazed Furniture Cretonne.
NOTICE—It would be much more pleasant for shoppers and customers could they make it convenient to purchase early in the day, thereby avoiding the overcrowding and inconvenience in the afternoons,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
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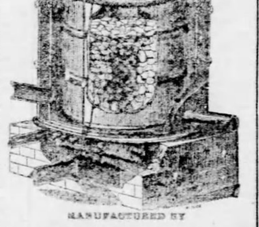
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Graff, Hugus & Co.,
SOLE IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves.
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Feathers, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash Hoses, Furniture, Cash Hose Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies, A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
29th & Liberty Sts.
GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
G.B. HILL & CO.,
80 FOURTH AVENUE.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.
SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Grand Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent cures. Impotency, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excesses in maturer years and which produces some of the following effects, as Nervousness, Headache, debility, dizziness, indistinctness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and self-reliance, and which unfitsthe victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causes insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A.M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SPRING GOODS
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BARGAINS
ONE CASE
HAMBURG
Edgings and Insertings,
A very handsome assortment at very low prices.
Ladies' and Misses'
New Spring Hats and Bonnets,
Entirely new styles in all kinds of materials.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
A Full Line.
New Windsor Scarfs, New Silk Neckties, New Silk Handkerchiefs, New Shades of Ribbons, New Patterns Sash Ribbons, New Roman Ribbons, New Spring Flowers, New Roses and Wreaths, New Mourning Flowers,
A full line of the celebrated make
"Bajou" Kid Gloves,
In Black and Colors. Lisle, Silk and Cotton Gloves.
Cotton and Balbriggan Hosiery
For Ladies, Gents and Misses, in Striped Plain and Fancy.
All the new Styles in the
"Bazaar" Patterns.
Novelties arriving Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
ORDINANCES.
(No. 32.)
AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the Grading of Henry street, from Charles street to Bates street.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. G. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogns, Christ. Siebert, P. Habermas.
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International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
H. MECHLING, President.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 22, 1874.

There is no noticeable improvement to record in local finances; on the contrary, it should be said that the banks, as a rule, have all the paper offering they are able to discount. There is a decidedly gloomy feeling abroad, and paper is closely scrutinized, and discounted cautiously. The accumulation of funds, however, is not large, and the demand has grown very decidedly of late. The worst place of affairs relates to the iron business. The prospects are not at this time at all encouraging to this one principal industry. A strike of puddlers occurred in one of our mills yesterday, and the mill was promptly closed. We hear also of other mills closing, either from anticipation of trouble with their workmen, or from the general depression of trade. General business is moderately active.

The Wall street markets showed but a slight recovery from the panic of the day previous. Until the President signs the bill passed by Congress the market and business will remain very unsettled. The bill in question, being inflated in name, but contraction in practice, entails the evil of both wings of the bird at either; hence the gold premium remains firmly upheld by the nominal enlargement of the currency, whilst business is deranged and values unsettled by practical annihilation of capital that is sure to ensue.

Saturday's *Financial Chronicle* gives an abstract of the recent reports of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for its own lines and its vast system of leased roads. Its leases resulted in a considerable loss for the year ending December 31, 1873; viz., $685,689 on the United Companies of New Jersey, $922,781 on other lines east of Pittsburgh, and $399 245 on lines west of Pittsburgh, making a total loss by leases of $2,007,715 for 1873. From the roads under lease we do not get the figures to our Stock Exchange, the results were as follows: A surplus of $904 855 from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and $459,660 from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and a deficit of $72,195 upon the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, and $1,110,159 upon the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. A review of the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the "Pennsylvania Company," of which concern the railroad owns $2,111,000 first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds and $5 000,000 preferred six per cent. stock, most of course to be drawn from the reports themselves, and not from the *Chronicle's* useful and timely compilation.

Railroad earnings are understood to be coming in better as the season advances; favorable specimens of which are the St. Paul road, gaining $35,000 for the first week of April and $27,000 the second week, and the Wabash, which showed $6 000 gain for the first week, and $33,000 000. Sterling was quiet at 485¼@485¾ for sixty days and 488¼@488¾ for sight. State bonds were weak, with a slight decline in Tennessee, old and new. Governments were steady. A meeting of the creditors of Capron & Merriam was held this afternoon, at which it was decided that the firm must settle on the basis of all transactions made at the board yesterday. It is believed the firm will do so and resume soon. Stocks were weak and feverish at the opening, and prices declined ¼@2¼ below last night's closing quotations. Pacific Mail leading the decline on reports that the President had signed the finance bill and that Comptroller Knox would immediately carry its banking provisions into effect. Later the market became strong on contradictions of these rumors, and prices advanced ¼@2¼. After two o'clock a fresh break of ¾@1 per cent. occurred. In final dealings there was a recovery of the general market on Washington telegrams that the President would sign the currency bill, with an accompanying recommendation for the passage of a more narrow one measure before the adjournment of Congress. The principal features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C., Northwest and Wabash. The total sales of the day were 295,000 shares, of which 90,000 were Western Union, 16,000 New York Central, 3⅝,000 Pacific Mail, 38 000 Lake Shore, 33,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Northwest Common, 6 500 Rock Island, 8,000 Wabash, 7,000 Ohios, and 24,800 C. C. & I. C.

*Government*s.—6s, coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of 62, 113¾; do of '64, 120; do of '65, 121¾; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120⅜; do '68, 120; new 5s, 1864, 10-40s, 114⅝; currency 6s, 1 05¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 66; do old, 61; North Carolina old, 34; do new, 27.

Stocks.—Canada, 72; Western Union Telegraph Co., Quicksilver, 19¼; do preferred, 35; Adams Express, 93; United States Express, 97; American Express, 57; New York Central, 98½; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 58; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 129; Michigan Central, 76; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 64; do preferred, 84; Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 35¼; do preferred, 58; Toledo & Wabash, 42¾; do preferred, 77; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 11; Quicksilver & Alleghany, 10¾; do preferred, 34; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Chevelia Coal mines & Transit, 47; Pacific Mail, 46; Lake Shore, 74¾; Indiana, 82¾; Illinois Central, 122; Union Pacific, 32¾; Central Pacific, 90; Union, 88¼; Hartford & Erie, 15; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96.

LONDON, April 2—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@93⅛; 5 per cents, 103¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 6s, 104; New York Central, 98; Erie, 35¾; do. preferred, 58.

PARIS, April 21.—Bourse, 68 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 21, 1874.

Business in general while it is not as active as we would like to have it, is perhaps about all that can reasonably expected; and, notwithstanding there is a good deal of growling we do not know that it is much worse than usual at this particular time. It is true, the inquiry for nearly all the leading staples is confined mainly to supply immediate wants, but there is a very fair business in the aggregate, nevertheless; as regards values, there have been no important changes recently worthy of special notice.

APPLES—In light supply and prices are firm but in demand, ranging from $3@5 per bbl. as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 7@8 cts per gal.

BEANS—Good supply and call but unchanged; $2@2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The arrivals are not increasing any but the demand is falling off, hence the market is dull and as holders are anxious to realize prices are weak and drooping; prime to extra may be quoted at 26@28.

COUNTRY BACON—Country Shoulders, 7¾@8 Clear Sides, 9@9½c; Hams, 9½@10c. Country Lard, 8@8½c.

CHEESE—New York is very stiff and advancing; we now no quote in jobbing at 13. Sales of new Ohio at 12@13. Factory, 12@13.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 per bbl., as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUITS—There is still some inquiry for Apples but prices remain unchanged at 9 to 10 for quarter-sawed 12 to 13c for sliced. Peaches 9 to 10 for halves and 4 to 5 for quarters.

EGGS—The market is generally reported firm, although some dealers say that it is not difficult to obtain .15—may be fairly quoted at 17 to 18.

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade and the market is firm, but unchanged. Quotations are: Superfine, $4.50@5; extra, $5@5.50; red winter wheat, $7.75@8.25; white wheat $8@9. Fancy Minnesota flours at $7.75. Rye flour at $5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of grain continue meagre, but there does not appear to be much call for it, and prices remain substantially as last quoted: $1.00 to $1.05 for Pennsylvania and ohio red and 7 to 10 cts. additional for white. The Oat market is firm with light receipts and a limited supply, but prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 58 to 60. Shelled Corn is scarce with considerable inquiry and prices are advancing; may now be quoted at 58 to 62 although we are cognizant of the car of choice yellow having been sold at 64. Bar Corn is not much sought after, but prices are firm in sympathy with shelled. Rye is in demand and there is little or none offering; quotable at $1.00 to 1.05. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Trade continues moderately active, but the market is in general very presents nothing new or important. Our eastern advices report that Coffees have quieted down again, but there is no material change in prices. For immediate requirements, and there is an evident appreciation that the next tidewater, which is the long looked for, will be in no distant future, there will be less favorable to the selling interest than the last one. Sugars are firm and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups. The product of Molasses in Cuba, it is said, is likely to be less than the usual proportion from the sugar cane of the crop just gathered, its superior strength and dryness producing a larger per centage of Sugar than usual, and therefore of Molasses, and this of course is independent of the total yield of Sugar, which is estimated to be considerably short of last year. The Louisiana crop will probably shed the yield of Syrups from Sugar refined in this country, and partly accounts for their scarcity in the market.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 19; good, 18, fair, 17¾. Roasted, 27@28 for 1 pound packages; ordinary, 25 less.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12¾c; Standard A, 12; No. 1, 11¾; Circle C, 11¾; New Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; American Extra C, 8¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 50; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼.

HOMINY—There is a very fair demand, but no change to note in rates; $4 ₰ brl. to the trade and $5.50 in lots by the way.

HAY—Baled is more sought after and prices are firm, but unchanged ranging from $15 to 23 per ton, according to quality and condition.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quotable at $1.00@1.15 for gallon jugs to the trade, and $1.25@1.35 in a jobbing way. Maple Sugar, in cakes, 10@11¾ and 12@13 in cakes, as to quality.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply, the bulk of the arrivals recently having come from the east, but with a steady demand, there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained; quotable in truck at $1.15 to 1.25 per bushel and out of store at $.25 to 1.35, the outside figure for choice Early Rose. Early Rose, $2.75 to 4 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 15@16c per lb. Live, 7 to 8 c per pair. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17c.

PROVISIONS

HOME NEWS.

Killed by His Own Train.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Thomas McNall, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was fatally injured yesterday morning at the brewery switch on Liberty street. The deceased had been throwing the brake-wheel, and stepping backwards, he fell off, several of the cars passing over his legs, crushing them so badly that he died about noon. The occurrence having been proven to have been merely accidental, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, and single.

Exorbitant County Assessments.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Mr. A. M. Watson, counsel for the heirs of Edward Hewitt and James Watson, filed appeals from the assessments of the County Commissioners. The appellants live in the Tenth ward of Allegheny City, and allege that their lands have been assessed at exorbitantly high rates, so much so that the rental would not pay the taxes. The real estate consists of farm and garden lands, with rough pasture hillsides, and, it is claimed, cannot be improved without heavy expense. The petitioners ask the Court to reduce the assessment in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly. The appeals were allowed, and the Court directed that written notices be served on the Commissioners.

Bible History and Chronology.

The Normal Class of Sunday School Workers held their seventh session last evening in the Liberty street M. E. church. Introductory prayer was offered by Rev. James Imbrie, of the United Presbyterian church, New Florence, Pa., followed by the announcement and consideration of the subject—"Outlines of Bible History and Chronology." Rev. R. T. Miller elucidated this topic by dividing Bible History into twelve sections, beginning with the Creation and ending with the close of the Apostolic period, making prominent the events and personages associated with each period, not forgetting the links in the chain of Bible History. Appropriate singing and music interspersed the services, Mrs. Sidney Gundundo presiding at the organ. The concluding devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Samuel W. Hay, of the Liberty Street Church, followed by congratulatory remarks by the chairman, Wm J. Jackson, Esq., approbating the "Modern system of Sunday School instruction." This new departure" in the art of Sabbath school teaching is attracting the attention of Sunday school men and women East and West, and will be efficient in teacher training, and the firm consolidation of the work for a steady progressive movement.

"THE MAN WE WANT."

Allen's Presence Desired in Louisville.

Developments are still being made regarding S. Allen, the man who attempted to swindle the banks in this city on Saturday last, and who has been committed to the custody of two thousand dollars bail, for trial at court. Yesterday Mr. Frank E. Moore, cashier of the International Bank, received a dispatch from R. S. Veach, cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, Kentucky, requesting that a full description of Allen be sent to him, as it is thought he is the man wanted in Louisville for attempting the same game there that got him into trouble here.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Cases from the First Ward Disposed of.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning and heard the following appeals from the First ward, which were finally disposed of: W. B. Holmes, three-story brick warehouse, from $6,000 to $4,000. A. Hoffman, two-story house, frame $800 to $600. Martin Joyce, two-story house, from $2,000 to $1,500. John Harper, three-story brick house, from $3,000 to $2,000. Robert Lee, three-story shop, from $5,000 to $4,000. Peter Wolf, two-story brick house, from $800 to $500. Slack & Stokes' planing mill, from $7,000 to $5,500. Archibald Murphy, two story brick house, from $1,000 to $500. W. J. Anderson, two boilers, engine and machinery, $8,000 to $5,000; two-story shops from $1,000 to $100. Mrs. Amanda Cullin, three-story brick house, from $3,000 to $2,500. On motion, Second avenue, between Wood and Market street, was reduced from $250 to $200 per front foot. W. B Scaife & Sons, boiler, engine and machinery from $3,000 to $1,500; three-story brick house from $5,000 to $4,000; three story brick house from $2,800 to $2,000. John Barford, two-story frame house, from $1,500 to $800. James Caldwell, three two-story brick houses, from $6,000 to $3,000, two two-story frame houses, from $1,500 to $1,000; three-story brick, from $4,000 to $3,000. Mary Caldwell, three-story brick house, from $5,000 to $3,000. The Board adjourned to meet on Thursday.

BILL IN EQUITY.

Injunction Restraining the Dollar Savings Bank from Paying out Money.

In the District Court yesterday afternoon, a bill in equity was filed on behalf of Stephen Clansy and Bridget, his wife, against the Dollar Savings Bank and John Heath and D. R Speer, partners as Heath & Speer. The document sets forth that on the 17th of February last, Bridget Clansy bought from Heath & Speer a tract of land for $3,000. She paid them $100 in cash and also gave a certificate of deposit in the Dollar Savings Bank for $900, payable in nine weeks from the 18th of February. In consideration of the above, the defendants agreed to make out for plaintiff a deed for the property purchased by her. The certificate of deposit was accepted, and the bank agreed to pay the money to Heath & Speer on the 23d of April (to-day.) Subsequent to the agreement the husband of plaintiff became insane, and is now confined in Dixmont hospital. She also alleges that the defendants have violated the agreement in that they have not made out the deed promised, and have refused so to do. An injunction was asked, restraining the Dollar Savings Bank from paying the money on the certificate of deposit, and praying that the amount be continued to the credit of the plaintiff in whose name it had been originally deposited. The prayer of the petitioner was granted and an injunction issued.

MARTIN V. B. HAZEN.

A Fayette County Candidate for Sheriff in Limbo.

Martin V. B. Hazen, formerly a member of the police force of this city and until recently constable of Connellsville borough, was arrested here yesterday by officer Ike Hutchinson, of Uniontown. It seems that Hazen has been prosecuting a number of the liquor dealers of Connellsville and Uniontown for selling liquor without license, the informations having been made before Justice McCormick. On Monday, by way of retaliation, Robert Arnest, of Uniontown, appeared before Justice Holmes of that place, and made information charging Hazen with having blackmail on liquor dealers, keeping a gambling house, selling liquor without license and with extortion. Seven distinct informations were made, and the warrants issued by Justice Holmes, were placed in the hands of constable Hutchinson for execution. He arrived here on Monday night, but did not arrest Hazen until between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoner it is said tried to escape several times while the officer was accompanying him to various places in search of bail, and finally had to be placed in the police station until afternoon, when he was taken to Uniontown on the 5:30 train. Hazen has cards in the Uniontown papers announcing himself as the Workingmen's candidate for Sheriff of Fayette county. His chances for being chosen by the people to fill that position were not by any means brilliant, and whether his ambition is satisfied by the fact that 'Squire Holmes has elected him to occupy a small but neat wrought iron office in the Jail is more than we can state.

DAMAGES WANTED.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Breach of Promise Case—Suit Entered in the District Court.

A declaration in a breach of promise case was filed yesterday in the District Court by John Barton and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., on behalf of Father McAfee, in right of his daughter, against Wm. Scott. The daughter is a widow five and forty years of age, and the defendant is a widower ten years her senior, both being members of St. James Episcopal Church. The document sets forth that on Jan. 26, 1873, the defendant promised to marry Mrs. McAfee, but that he has since forgotten his plighted word and evinces no inclination to fulfil the contract entered into by him. Damages are claimed in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The case will probably come up for trial next month, when it is said there will be some interesting developments. It is reported that the parties were engaged three several times, and that the defendant violated the agreement in every instance. The first engagement was made about three years ago, the second about two years ago, and the third last January. On the last named occasion the ceremony was to have been conducted by the Rector of St. James Episcopal church, and on the wedding day the expectant bride was prepared and in waiting at the appointed hour but inquiry developed the fact that the bridegroom was not present, neither had he come. Whereupon the disappointed lady began to look upon the matter as it really was, and after a protracted consultation with her friends, she resolved to bring the rels of plaintiff to a civil action for breach of promise. Both the parties are at present childless. The plaintiff lost a child by the arsenal explosion some years ago and a daughter of the defendant died about a year ago.

CUTTING LIFE SHORT.

A Young Merchant Commits Suicide—Troubles About Money Matters Lead to the Rash Act.

Coroner McCallin was notified yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Erwin H. Heyden, who had committed suicide at his boarding house, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny. Mr. Heyden had recently commenced business with a young man named McCormack on Ohio street, a few doors from where he boarded. Heyden had been troubled, it seems, for some time past, in regard to some $10,000 in money coming to him from Germany. This preyed upon his mind, and for the past two weeks he had talked of dying. On Monday he paid the first instalment on a ten thousand dollar life insurance policy to Germania, of New York. He had gone to several physicians on the same day and complained of being sick. They gave him prescriptions, which he got filled. He got two prescriptions of morphine powders. On Monday night he went to bed about eleven o'clock. He then seemed in a peculiar frame of mind. About three o'clock, Mr. Heim, his room mate, was awakened by a gurgling noise, and upon lighting the gas, he discovered the condition of the unfortunate young man, who seemed to be dying Physicians were summoned, but too late, he died from the effects of some narcotic poison. Two phials of laudanum, one of them partly emptied, were found in his room. Also, the two boxes of morphine powders from which six had been taken out of one box, the other being apparently untouched. His death was the result of an overdose of laudanum, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance. The deceased was a German by birth, and is supposed to have a brother and sister residing in Germany. He was unmarried, and twenty-five years of age.

LAID TO REST.

The Obsequies Over the Remains of the Late Mayor Callow—An Impressive Demonstration—The Services at the House—The Funeral Cortege—Suspension of Business in the City—A Hearty Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the Deceased.

Yesterday afternoon in accordance with the arrangements made, the funeral of the late Mayor Callow took place from the family residence, and was the occasion for a most impressive demonstration, which in all respects has certainly never had a precedent in Allegheny; the people seemed to be especially interested in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of their late Chief Magistrate.

GATHERING FOR THE FUNERAL.

From the early indications it was apparent that the demonstration was to be of a much larger character than had even been anticipated, and the Committee of Councils having the matter in charge, were busily engaged all the morning arranging the details. Meanwhile, evidences of the general sorrow were exhibited in the lowering of all the flags in the city to half mast, the tolling of some of the bells, and the firing of minute guns, by Knapp's battery. At one o'clock the different delegations of soldiers and citizens, designing to take a place in the cortege, began to gather and were assigned places by the Committee. At half past one o'clock, the members of Council and city officials assembled at City Hall, and being marshalled under the leadership of Hon. Alfred Slack, marched from the hall to the residence, No. 51 Montgomery avenue. By this time there was a pretty general suspension of business in the principal portions of the city, and along the designated route of the procession,—the people seeming to be in accord with the wishes of the Mayor elect.

SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

The services at the house commenced promptly at the hour of two, which had been the time designated. The place was densely packed at the time, so that hundreds who sought entrances failed in their efforts. The casket was placed in the parlor, where it was partially covered with flowers, and where free access was given to all who called previous to the funeral services. After that the crowd prevented others who wished, from entering.

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES

were conducted by the Rev. W. H. McMillen, pastor of the Second U. P. church, Allegheny, who read the Ninetieth Psalm, and then commented upon the brevity of life and the suddenness of death. Death draws an unseen bow; the strokes of his arrows are always a surprise. He said the subject was most strikingly illustrated in the case of the deceased, who was stricken in the midst of a vigorous and useful life. The reverend gentleman then passed into a brief review of the life and character of the deceased, particularly with reference to his career in the army. He spoke of his many soldierly traits, attested by all his comrades, and by the honorable scars he bore to his grave, and eulogized his patriotism and devotion to his country as worthy of the highest emulation. Points of his character were further dwelt upon, such as his unselfishness, his warm-heartedness, his ready sympathies,—traits which commended him to the warmest love of many friends.

In conclusion the speaker offered consoling words to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and pointed them to One whose sympathies were ever ready for those who mourned.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

The Rev. Alexander Clark, an old personal friend of the deceased, next delivered the following memorial address:

Alexander Callow was my personal and beloved friend. I made his acquaintance amid the rattling machinery of a printing office, Fifth avenue, where, in 1858, he printed a children's paper, now grown into a magazine. I shall never forget his words of encouragement, given just when so much needed, and given in such a tender way. They were heart-words, more precious than gold. He had just come from the Harper publishing house in New York, back to his native city, schooled and practiced in his special department of "the art preservative." His taste was exquisite, his touch skilful; and he had rare gentus combined with industry, ambition and perseverance. A poor boy, he was taught the value of time, the beauty and dignity of labor; he came through the severe processes by which manly men are developed. Toil to him was honorable. In this he was a representative Pittsburgher, for in no city in the world is manual labor so blended with taste, culture and enterprise as here. In no workingman is the real nobleman. Voluntary service, justly rewarded and honored, is the Gospel method of civilizing nations and blessing communities.

No wonder at all, when, in April, 1861, perhaps of which this is about the anniversary day, savery struck at the flag of our country, and threatened to destroy the Republic of workingmen, and to substitute a government of caste and chattelhood, that Alexander Callow should be among the first, even from these twin cities of loyal fame, to offer his services in behalf of freedom and equality, of union and of right. He was accustomed to struggle, to sweat and endure, and he had the muscle to move forward wherever his own brave spirit led the way. A man is the more a soldier who enters the field from the shop, the mill, the mine, the farm, or any other place of busy work than he who is shoved out by force of titled ancestry, or called to arms by a golden bulk. Callow, the foremost pressman in the city, was willing to be the humblest private of the ranks, only so he could march away to conflict when his country wanted men. He was a man. He was a soldier because he was a man. He was a hero in that he accepted the hardest service, and suffered patiently in his place. He did not enter the army for office or honor, but for duty. He was sorely wounded of the enemy, but unswerving and faithful at his post.

Returning to his home to resume his chosen vocation after his warfare was ended, he was one more the same quiet, unostentatious man among his fellows, not ashamed of ink and noise in the dark basement of a newspaper office. And here office and honor came seeking him. Such men do not need agents or organs to pedestal them into position. They are tided up by irresistible forces. The people of his own Allegheny remembered the workingman, who remembered his country, and who did not forget his work. Heart-power made him the Chief Magistrate of the city. He had large affections. That strength was his weakness. He loved everybody, even forgetting to love himself. He helped everybody, even forgetting to help himself. He protected everybody, even forgetting to protect himself. He lies here low and still to-day, too soon departed. Alexander Callow should be yet alive this hour, and in the full vigor of manhood. An enemy hath done this. He was wounded years ago and far away, and his wound would never heal. He felt his pain and would fain have hidden his hurt from the people's gaze. But what man might not change, or recover, God in mercy survivates. The great heart which was so unselfish and the ready right hand which was so apt and strong, shall be covered over by the green grass of May, and early flowers shall weave a serenity over his grave as if there never had been sorrow or anguish or weariness. And what God shall cover over so surely and so soon, let us also drop out of mem ory—our brother's care and trouble and faults—but let us remember what was lovely, what was brotherly, what was noble, pure and good. Our Father over us all is very merciful, and His grace abounds forever. We shall hope to see our prone friend risen again, a man all immortal, with all tears wiped away, with every wound recovered, with every sorrow smiled forever away in the vision of Jesus' face. Although he made no open profession of religion, may we not believe that in the sacred seclusion of his final days he had some special ministry stronger and more efficient than ours? Just because human words and human agencies are so feeble, and just because we are often surrounded by shadow, let us rather lift our eyes to the hill whence true help cometh; and let us be comforted in the hope of the Saviour, in His own way, has done what we so fondly wished and prayed to see, but may not have seen for lack of faith.

"When the dangerous rocks are past,
When the threatening tempests cease;
Oh how sweet to rest at last
In the silent port of peace!
Though that port may be unknown,
Though no chart its name may bear,
Brightly beams its light on one,
Blest is he who enters there!
Life, thou art the storm—the rock;
Death! the friendly port thou art;
Haven from the tempest's shock,
Welcoming the weather's heart."

This great city honors her dead. Surviving comrades in arms are stationed as loving sentinels, and waiting attendants about these doors. The mysteries which we may not fathom are disclosed to-day in a hundred sad hearts. In answer to believing faith, One shall enter this home and be all and in all to the broken hearted and helpless. God is not dead. Heaven's Ruler and Executive ever lives. No laborers are ever at half-mast in this city of redeemed souls, nor do dirges ever resound across the fair bowers of the blest, as across these beautiful parks to day. That is the victory-land where crowns are given and peace is eternal. And there shall every heart rejoice forevermore.

May Heaven smile graciously upon the aged mother now on her way hither from the distant west, the widow, and the children of the departed, bowed in lamentation, and restore unto them Divinely husband, father, comforter, son, and all the joys of salvation, and open before them the way that shines more and more, and bestow upon them the benediction of an endless love.

Rev. Mr. Clark then concluded the services by offering up prayer, which ended the religious exercises at the house.

By this time the

THRONG OF SPECTATORS

outside had increased to very large numbers. The sidewalks in the neighborhood of the house were densly crowded on both sides of the street; many gathered in the park in front of the house, and in every available space where a view of the place could be had the crowds were gathered. The crowds were so great in fact, in the immediate vicinity of the house, that at the first it was thought there would be some trouble in getting

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

under way without confusion, but these forebodings were not realized, as the people fell back, and the line was formed under the direction of the committee in the following order:

First came the police of the two cities, the visitors from Pittsburgh taking the head of the column. Chiefs Irwin and Clark headed the men.

Next in line was the Great Western Band—a full delegation—playing the Dead March as the procession moved.

The Duquesne Greys followed the band, in full uniform. The turnout was very large.

Behind these came the Washington Infantry.

Following were the Heath Zouaves—some in uniform, but the majority in citizen's dress.

Knapp's Battery took the next place in line. The members of the company were out in force and in full uniform.

Officers of the Eighteenth Division, in uniform, in carriages.

Pall bearers in carriages.

Members of James L. Graham Lodge of Odd Fellows, walking, and in citizens dress, but with badges.

Then came Mayor elect Nollie, Treasurer MacFerron, and other prominent citizens of both cities in carriages.

The Knights of Pythias in full uniform were represented in the next delegation. Part of these were home Knights, and others from Baltimore. These were accompanied by the Baltimore Brass Band.

There were the Allegheny Turverein in citizens dress.

The American Protestant Association followed. This was a large delegation and the members wore full regalias.

Third ward cadets—a delegation of school boys from the Third ward Allegheny schools, under Prof. Caldwell and headed by a martial band.

The Allegheny Fire Department led by chief Crow followed. There were 48 men out in full uniform.

The A. P. Callow Band furnished the dirges for this section of the line.

Following next were the members of the 102 Regiment. They were in citizens dress but wore badges, and carried a flag enveloped in crape.

Then came the delegations of the G. A. R. Post 88, headed the line with visiting delegations from Posts 3, 117 and 151.

Following these came the hearse, upon each side of which marched the escort from the G. A. R.

Immediately in the rear of the hearse were the relatives and more immediate friends of the deceased in carriages.

The Council delegations came next. Pittsburgh Councils headed this section, and Allegheny followed, all in carriages, with officials of both cities also in carriages. The turnout was very large.

The rear of the column was brought up by a very long line of carriages containing citizens of both cities.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

The route of procession was the same as that previously published. The procession was a very long one—requiring an hour to pass in full review. All along the route in Allegheny the stores and places of building were closed and bells tolled as the cortege passed. Large crowds of ladies, gentlemen, and children lined the thoroughfares on both sides, from the house to the cemetery. All the delegations passed over the route save the Knights of Pythias, who turned from the ranks, at Twentieth street in Pittsburgh, after going over about two-thirds of the route.

AT THE CEMETERY.

When the cortege arrived at the Cemetery the contemplated services were dispensed with owing to the fact that the mother and sister of the deceased, who had been telegraphed for, did not arrive in the city, and it was thought best by the other friends to have the body deposited in the cemetery vault to await the coming of the absent ones. This course was determined upon this morning. In accordance with this arrangement the casket was deposited in the cemetery vault without formal services, and the cortege returned to the city.

The obsequies throughout were of a solemn and impressive character, and were a worthy tribute to the memory of the deceased, both as a chief magistrate and as a man.

THE TEMPERANCE STRUGGLE.

Meeting of W. C. T. U. Yesterday—The Crusade—Mrs. Harper—The Harrisburg Delegation.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held a regular meeting in Rev. Dr. Milligan's, Reformed Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Collins, the President, in the chair. After the reading of a portion of the Scripture by Mrs. Collins, Rev. Mr. Gormley led in prayer. A portion of the 231 Psalm was sung.

Minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

The resolution in regard to sending a delegation to Harrisburg was concurred in. Mrs. Collins and Mrs. S. B. Robinson will head the delegation, which will consist of about fourteen ladies.

Mrs. Harper, the colored lady, then spoke briefly. After some preliminary remarks, she said the strength of this movement had not yet been shown. No successful general would bring his forces to the front at the first commencement of the battle and expose his strength at once to the enemy. So it is with this cause, in which only the van guards have been skirmishing. It will arise in its might and battle against the trade in alcoholic stimulants. The drunkard's cry goes up to heaven, and appeals for weakness, cry of the widow's sigh and the orphan made so by the curse is not in vain. The battle will soon rage in all its might and fury. Work in the vineyard, saith the Lord. Go gather in the bruised grain. Do all that work the women of to day are doing; raising the fallen; supporting the weak, and urging all to a better life here. Making public opinion is one of the great fruits of this labor of love.

It is necessary to know the amount of resistence required to put down intemperence. Work in Christ's name and appeal to every drunkard's heart through that love he wanted them not to be discouraged, but to labor on and visit every saloon in the city. Rev. Dr. Pershing and Mrs. Van Horn each made short addresses. Dr. Pershing said he endorsed the movement and believed great good would result from it. It was then announced that on to-morrow evening a meeting would be held in Rev. W. J. Reid's church on Seventh avenue near Smithfield street, and on Friday evening in Rev. Dr. Noble's church on Sixth avenue. The meeting after singing a Psalm then adjourned.

IN THE ALLIANCE ROOMS

the ladies met yesterday morning. The general topic of conversation was the intended ladies' delegation to visit Harrisburg, for the purpose of preventing any change in the excise laws, as regards allowing brewers and distillers to sell their beverages direct from the factory in counties where local option prevails. Allegheny City also sends a delegation to Harrisburg, and the two will act in conjunction with Jack Frost. It is likely that the Legislature will be visited to day, as the ladies left on the "Fast Line," at 7:50 last evening, a special Pullman car being provided for their accommodation.

VISITING SALOONS

was again resumed yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock, with a varying success, as regards to gaining admittance. The first place called on was Omerton & Heffold's, 21 Diamond. The women were not admitted and a curbstone meeting was held. The wholesale house, corner of Market alley was next called upon, but no ladies were admitted, and another street meeting was held. John Wilhelm's place, 17 Diamond was next called on, with the same result. They were admitted in Reagle's Tippy Town House, No 36 Diamond, where the proprietor offered to sell out for $9,000. John Qain's "Waverly House," was also visited, and this ended the crusade for the day. It will be resumed this morning.

SCATTERING TEMPERANCE NOTES.

To-morrow evening a temperance meeting will be held in the Bellefield Church, Fourteenth ward, at which Rev. J. Vannote and Rev. J. D. Herr will speak.

A very successful meeting was held last evening in the Christian Chapel, Hazewood, at which some stirring addresses were made. Music considerably enlivened the occasion.

It is expected that Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, will be here on Friday evening and speak in Rev. Dr. Noble's church.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record in the Recorder's Office.

The following deeds have been filed for record since our last report: James A. Parker to David Mitchell, February 28, 1874, lot in Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Price $1,000.... Frank Beckert, et ux to Jas. Hamilton, April 20, 1874, lot 21 in Fred. Beckert's plan, Mifflin borough, 22x100 feet. Price $262 50.... B. M. Hoffman and wife to John M. Cannon, February 25, 1874, lot of ground in Washington's survey, containing 1 perches, with half of a two story frame house. Price $900.... Alexander T. Shields et ux to Thomas Warner, June 1, 1847, part of a tract containing six acres, excepting roadway, in Elizabeth township. Price $200.... John Bowman, et ux to Jas. Howel, executor of George Shields, deceased, to Thos. Warner, December 9, 1848, one-fifth of 200 acres in Elizabeth tp. Price $580 37.... William Woolsavier et ux to Samuel McElroy, Jr., April 10, 1874; lot 47, in Woolsayer's plan, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Price $4,000.... Samuel McElroy, Jr., et ux to Henry Sork, April 10, 1874; part of lot 48 in same plan as above. Price $2,250.... Peter Minniger and Katrina Bird, April 17, 1874; lot on Josephine street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh. Price $1.... Fayette Brown et ux, and Margaret Harvey to Ernest Eggers, December 24, 1873; lot in Eighth ward, Allegheny. Price $400.... George Gerst to John H. Meyer, May 6, 1873; lot on Washington and Market streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price $600.... Peter Schevin to Emil Ecuman, April 13, 1874; lots 16, 17 and 18, in John Aldrisson's plan of Winden's lots, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh. Price $575.... John Anderson, executor to Ann Stevens, Dec. 23, 1873; same as above. Price $565.... John H. Myers et ux to Mary Bitt, April 1, 1874, 2 in Beck's plan, Baldwin township. Price $800.... George H. Myers et ux, to Adam Hess, same date and in same plan as above. Price $600.... John Cannon to E. H. Ilmar, February 10, 1874, lot in Noblestown, 58 perches. Price $1,200.... Thomas Pickup et ux, to Samuel S. Roberts, April 11, 1874, lot No. 2 in Elizabeth township. Price $1,000.... Peter Horner and George W. Roberts to Thomas Pickup, April 3d, 1873, lot same as above. Price $250.... Nathaniel Moler to R. W. Row, Oct. 17, 1873, lot in East Deer township. Price $250.... Thomas H. Bell et ux, to John James, April 30, 1873, lot 24x110 feet in Shaler township. Price $25).... Samuel McPeak to John S. Cook, Dec. 31, 1873, lot 28 in Wilcox's plan, Chartiers borough. Price $385.... Isaac Cramer, to Christ Dorr, March 2, 1874, lot of ground in Coultersville containing 1½ acres. Price $1,500.... H. B. Herron trustee to Hy. Kaiser and Sarah Kaiser, April 7, 1874, partition of estate in East Deer township. Price 26 acres and 130 perches, and George Kaiser et ux, to Anna Hu chinson, April 18, 1874. 14 acres and 154 perches of above tract. Price $5,985.... H. B. Herron trustee to George Kaiser, April 7, 1874, partition of estate in East Deer township, 14 acres, 54 perches..... James McLain, executor to Friend W. Jenkins, Dec. 8, 1874, lot on Arch street, Twentieth ward, Allegheny. Price $1,000.... Release of annuity lien of John Geyer to James McLain on lot as above..... William Harbaugh et ux, to William Agur, January 16, 1871, lot in borough of Sewickly 71 x 125 feet. Price $280.

POLICEMEN DISCHARGED.

An Officer Who Likes to Kiss Ladies and Another Who Carries Blackmail.

Another trio of policemen were discharged from the city force yesterday. George Ward for levying blackmail had his official head decapitated and his place filled by another man. Officer Scott, who was on duty in West Pittsburgh, was given his walking papers for insulting a lady whose husband was in the station house. Scott it is said went to the lady's house and consoled with her upon the misfortune of having a husband in the lock-up. At the conclusion of his consolatory remarks he placed his arm around the lady's waist and asked her for a kiss. A full hearing was had before the acting Mayor in this case, testimony being taken on both sides, and His Honor, after remarking that he was not aware that it was a part of an officer's duty to insult ladies whose husbands had by intoxication been so unfortunate as to get into the police station, ordered that Scott's name be stricken from the list of officers. The other discharged officer is Wm. J. Ross. He had not been in any way derelict in duty, but it was discovered that he is not a citizen of the United States and therefore ineligible to any position.

Letters Held for Postage, April 21.

Miss Emma Eiss, Clarion, Pa., 15; Harry R. Franklin, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c; Kate Kois Insz, Pomroy, O., 3c; Mrs. Mary Stuart, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The "Franklin," Allegheny, pays interest on time deposits.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

E. P. Jones, trustee for the Smithfield Savings bank creditor, vs. A. Inskeep & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Petition in bankruptcy filed, and usual order made. Friend for petitioners.

Owens & Shannon bankrupts, Allegheny county. Injunction granted against certain creditors.

John George, Jr., et al. creditors, vs. George B. Hays, debtor, Westmoreland county. Motion for injunction argued and decision reserved. Watson for. Miller, *contra*.

Fourth National bank, et al. creditors, vs. C. L. Graff, debtor, in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. Restraining order granted against certain execution creditors. Friend for petitioners.

Stephens & Eicher, bankrupts, Fayette county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate, free and discharged of liens, and directing assignee to pay unpaid purchase money. Howell & Shoyer for petitioners.

Mark Campbell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for examination of bankrupt, and other witnesses before Register Harper. Barton for petitioner.

Amos Tenney, creditor vs. Brady's Bend Iron Co., debtor, in bankruptcy, Armstrong county. Rule granted on creditor and debtor to show cause why Wm. Miller & Co., creditors, shall not intervene. Watson for rule.

Eugene Galland & Bro., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition to have certain claims expunged. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., creditor, vs. Hilands & King, debtors, in bankruptcy, Allegheny city. Petition filed and the usual order made. Friend for creditor.

Jenkins, Nish & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition for discharge referred back to Register Harper for examination and report. Lazear for bankrupts.

James B. Hill, bankrupt, Clarion county. Order made for the sale of certain personal property. Neale for assignee.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rent due James Caldwell. S oner for rule.

Wm. H. Cluley, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule granted on bankrupt and assignees to show cause why certain rent due J. B. Birmingham should not be paid. Miller for rule.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Stella, in admiralty. W. G. Johnston, trustee, was allowed to intervene. Watson for intervenor.

District Court.

[Before Judges White and Kirkpatrick.]

An amicable adjustment of the case of Marker Rush vs. ex Sheriff Fleming having been reached, the jury was withdrawn.

Owners of steamboat R. J. Lockwood vs. Eureka Insurance Co. Action to recover on a policy of insurance for $2 500 on the "Lockwood," which was sunk in the Mississippi river at St. Louis, in February, 1872. The case is on trial before Judge White and a jury.

James White vs. Jake Hill. The case was tried before Judge White, the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff for $168.

The case of Huhn vs. Dierstein was next taken up by Judge White. Action to recover for the value of a horse sold. The case is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

14. Ulmer vs. Solvely.
48. Pittsburgh Petroleum Co., for use, vs. Standard Oil Co.
45. Kaimer & Erb vs. Frazier Bros.
46. J. A. Enery vs. Maggie C. Kolfer.
48. Curtis & Co. vs. House, Harrison & Co.
49. The Traveller's Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., vs. Robert Thorne et al.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

The case of McKee vs. Bidwell, previously reported, will be submitted to the jury this morning.

In the case of L. E. Johns vs. Michael O'Hara et al., also previously reported, the action being *sci fa* on certain mortgages, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $12,818 34.

The case of S. S. Carrier, for use, vs. Charles Goetzman, was next taken up. Action on a promissory note. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 205. Faber et al vs. Bailey et al.
" 71. McMarran et al. vs. The Penna. Co.
" 90. Heitz vs. Appell.
" 93. Green Tree B. & L. A. vs Leibler et al.
" 100. Barr vs Malatesta.
" 101. Black vs Bickers.
" 105. Dickson vs Dean.
" 109. Hall vs. Hall.
" 110. Lyon, Shurb & Co. vs Jones et al.
" 112. Morrison for use vs Robinson.
" 116. Black vs Schad.
" 117. Emerick et al. vs Schneider et al.
" 120. Hall et al. vs Bigley.
" 123. Hampton & Dalzell vs Hunter & Gray.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

John Bruner, indicted for larceny and embezzlement, on oath of James Eccler, entered a plea of guilty, as to the second count.

In the case of Charles Lanz, indicted for larceny from the person, on oath of Louis M. Lang, a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of the costs.

W. H. Cooper entered a plea of *nolle contendere* to an indictment for larceny on oath of E. H. Nevin. Cooper was subsequently released on his own recognizance.

In the case of Samuel File, charged with mayhem on oath of John Keesling, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. It was alleged during the trial that in a melee in a bar room in Chartiers township, defendant bit off a portion of the prosecutors nose.

The case of the Commonwealth against John Malady, indicted for malicious mischief, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
John Elkin, James E. March et al.,
Thomas Melhan, Patterson and Louis,
Beamer et al., Annie Kisal,
Henry Herstrauser, James Mcdonald,
John Dolligan, C. C. Lamm,
Jane Davidson, Chas. Lehman,
Thos. Spence, Henry Bain,
Alex. S Palmer, Oscar L. French et al.,
John Hoffele, Albert H. Sanders,
Jos. Cready, W. B. Barton,
James Cready, J. S. Shepperd.

DEMONSTRATIVE GAMINS.

How They Created a Turmoil on the Circus Grounds Yesterday—A Shooting Gallery Raided—Two Men Injured.

The Allegheny gamins seem to have a penchant for the circus grounds, and there they are probably, as bad a class of "Arabs" as it is well possible to get together. Yesterday, perhaps, because the police were mostly all acting as escort to the remains of the late Mayor Callow, the boys seemed to have gathered together, fully to the number of five hundred. Their audacity may be imagined from the following: They would raise up a whole sheet of canvas on the score board, and would steal into the show. In one section they became so troublesome, that the ladies had to leave their seats and go to another quarter of the tent. They procured barrels, whereon they laid boards, and peered over the top edges of the canvass, thus forming an outside amphitheatre of their own, from which much applause sprang. They were hardly satisfied with this. They tortured the side show men, and by sympathy of them will not be gainers, as they, too, fearfully torture the public, by their excruciating paintings and horrible "blowing." The fun for the boys was not quite over when the circus performance was. They then started for the shooting gallery tent. Here they assaulted the German in charge with sticks, stones and other missiles. The Teuton became exasperated, and he seized a good sized stone and hurled it promiscuously into the crowd, and the result was, an innocent bystander received it on the head, sending him to grass, bleeding profusely. No sooner was the man struck than the "ranche" was raided, and soon the shooting gallery was a thing of the past. While all this was going on, another man received a cut on the head with a brick, and then the police appeared. Thirty of the "gentle urchins were gobbled" by the officers and were taken to the lock-up. They will have a hearing this morning, when it is probable a heavy fine will be levied on each, to teach them better in the future. Last evening a sufficient force of police were on the ground to preserve order.

MORE ABOUT ASSESSMENTS.

A Word from Harrison Township—A few Mathematical Conundrums.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

HARRISON TOWNSHIP, April 21, 1874.

I see you are publishing communications in regard to assessments, and I would like to add my mite to get the present muddle corrected if that be possible. I am satisfied that our present Commissioners are not Solomons, but common men like ourselves. I mean to me they state one thing one day, and change their opinions the next day. I don't understand their mathematics of subtraction or multiplication. I don't see how they can make one farm worth $100 an acre and another in a better condition and locality $75 an acre. Here is a case: one piece of coal land, worthless for any thing else but the coal, and that not opened or productive, is assessed at $100, and another piece, with the land good grazing land, and a coal bank opened, with a good road to the coal, assessed at only $60 to the acre,—all in the same township. Now, I would like to hear farmers that the owners had been offered $200 per acre, and another $300 per acre, and refused; and yet they are assessed at $80 and $100 per acre. Now these are facts which some of our farmers cannot understand. We would like the Commissioners to "rise and explain" to us mudsills, and show, if the car, where is the honesty or equity, in the assessments. If we will show up what rule of mathematics they work, and how they make such calculations, we will be much obliged. A FARMER.

Notice.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 1st, 1874.

I have this day sold and transferred all my right, title and interest in the business of Self-Raising Flour and Buckwheat Flour, to S. S. Marvin & Co. Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage to me, I recommend to them a successor. JAMES IRVIN.

We continue the business at our Cracker Factory, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, and propose to place our Prepared Self-Raising Flour at the head of the list for household use and special convenience. Steamboatmen, Miners, Restaurants and Families will be surprised at the economy in using this flour. For sale by all grocers. S. S. MARVIN & CO.

FMW.

Notice to Strangers.

There will be a large number of visitors in the city to-day, and if they will take a little advice from us, they will make it a point to call at the establishment of George R. Crawford & Co., and make an inspection of the superb stock of goods to be found there. They will find, embraced in the assortment, all sorts of watches, chains, charms, lockets, rings and jewelry of